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## ALLIES FIX TERMS FOR BRINGING END TO BALKAN CRISIS

Ambassadors' Decisions Issued  
and League of Nations Ac-  
tion Is Now Awaited

Belief Is Expressed That Greece  
Will Not Object to the Pro-  
posals for a Settlement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Council of Ambassadors has reached partial decisions for settling the Italo-Greek trouble. These are contained in a lengthy document prepared yesterday and issued today, and indicate the moral satisfaction Greece will have to give and the material satisfaction to be determined after the commission appointed to inquire into the grave affair near Janina has reported to the ambassadors' conference.

As showing that the League of Nations and the Ambassadors' Council have collaborated admirably in seeking a solution of the difficulty it has to be stressed that the proposals made by the Council of the League, by which Greece could make an amende honorable from a moral point of view and forward it to the ambassadors, have been adopted, thus providing an accord between the two bodies.

### Discussion Over "Neutral"

The official belief here is that Greece will not object to the proposals that its fleet should salute the interallied fleet, composed for the most part of Italian vessels, without the salute being returned, that a funeral service for the victims should be held in Athens and that the Greek Government should deposit 50,000,000 lire as a guarantee of payment of reparations due to Italy.

Greece wanted a Japanese president on the investigation commission, but this proposal led to much discussion, since it was not clear what was meant by "neutral," as it was not a question of war, diplomatic relations not having been interrupted. However, to overcome this difficulty a Japanese chairman has been appointed, and it is expected that this step will satisfy Greece. It is now suggested that as the League of Nations proposals for obtaining moral satisfaction have been adopted, it will not concern Italy further with the matter, and will leave the investigation to carry it out.

### Diplomacy Triumphs

This has always been the French idea, and it has to be remarked from the standpoint of procedure to be adopted in finding a solution that diplomacy, as practiced at the Quai d'Orsay, has so far prevailed. But there is reason to believe that the promise supposed to have been given by Italy is contingent on the amount of reparations awarded. It is feared that if the amount is not considered satisfactory, Italy may dissent and remain in possession of the islands. In that case the question of League intervention would again arise.

Indeed, it is not certain whether, notwithstanding the decisions of the Council of Ambassadors, it will accept the hint conveyed to it by the French press and leave the matter entirely in the hands of the interallied body sitting in Paris. In these circumstances considerable importance is attached to the meeting at Geneva on Monday. The League has to take note of the passionate desire of the states of the Little Entente and neutral nations that it should stick to its prerogatives as defined in the Covenant and insist on exercising its authority.

### What Can League Do?

However, French official opinion is that the League will agree that the ambassadors should continue their action, more especially as it can take credit for having inspired the decisions so far reached. Should Italy not accept the final solution and refuse to quit Corfu the activity of the League would become more pronounced. But what could it do? It is asked by French diplomats who have never questioned its competence. It is emphasized that it has no material force to back up its decisions and in this connection regret is once more expressed that at the time of its formation the French proposal for an international force was rejected.

France seems to have made up its mind that the League and the Ambassadors' Council will continue to co-operate and that the Italo-Greek difficulty is as good as settled, for there are strong hints that Signor Mussolini has had to bemoan upon him that no good will come to Italy if the findings of the commission of inquiry are rejected.

## Albanians Deny They Refused to Allow an Investigation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Albanian Minister, in an interview here this morning, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that it was incorrect to say Albania refused to allow the Ambassadors' Council to conduct an investigation on Albanian soil into the Janina murders. The refusal was not categorical. Albania, however, did certainly feel that since the murders occurred outside its borders it was not compatible with its dignity that the inquiry should be held on its territory. It nevertheless would offer all assistance to clear up the mystery.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## WARNING BY ITALY GIVEN JUGOSLAVS

Press Advises Country to Accept  
Proposal — Commission's  
Decision Postponed

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 8.—While the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva is being followed in Italy with increasing interest, it is generally believed there is little chance of a pacific solution of the Greco-Italian dispute. There is no doubt that if the British point of view prevails, Italy's withdrawal from the League will immediately follow. While several attempts are being made in order to find a conciliatory formula, which not only satisfies the just demands of Italy but must save the existence of the Hague policy, the Rome Government remains unchanged.

Instructions given the Italian delegates are to be carried out literally, no matter what consequences follow. While the outlook, therefore, is very gloomy, an announcement that the Fiume question, which a week ago was semi-officially announced as practically settled, is again reopened, renders the situation increasingly delicate and the future uncertain.

Telegrams from Paris and Belgrade show that the Yugoslav Government, finding the latest Italian proposals in regard to Fiume unacceptable, determined to submit the Italo-Yugoslav dispute to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Confederation, according to the precise stipulations of the treaty of Rapallo. Will Italy submit itself to arbitration or renege its liberty of action? An authoritative Fascist newspaper, *Idea Nazionale*, believes that "the most likely Yugoslav answer to the Italian project will be in the negative."

Further, the *Idea*, in recapitulating the negotiations, says that the Yugoslav delegates made grave objections on several points of the Italian proposal, which objections, if accepted, would substantially alter the Italian formula. The Italians refusing to accept a compromise, it was decided to bring to an end the work of the joint commission, postponing any decision until Sept. 15.

It is certain, however, that Italy will not make any further concessions. How will this new crisis be solved, and what will be the attitude of the Little Entente? It is believed here that Italy's conflict with Greece is encouraging Yugoslavia to adopt an intransigent attitude in the hope of obtaining a change in the Italian standpoint. The Italian press warns Yugoslavia that it would be the gravest error not to accept the Italian proposal which safeguards also Yugoslav interests.

### Belgrade Sides With England

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Sept. 8.—The Yugoslav-Italian delegates to the Fiume commission have disagreed on several points. The Belgrade Government considers the work of the commission concluded, and demands that the settlement be referred to the arbitration of the Swiss President, according to Article V of the Rapallo Treaty. The Government considers this action is final, and that it may not be finally closed by a difficult situation and establish good relations with Italy. The Government has still no official declaration of the Greco-Italian dispute, but awaits the return of Mr. Pasich, the Italian Minister. The Daily *Vreme* writes that the Government favors the British view that the League is competent to settle the dispute.

## ENFORCEMENT PLANS READY FOR GOVERNOR

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, saw President Coolidge and presented to him a program for the enforcement of governors to be called by the President to consider the problems of prohibition enforcement.

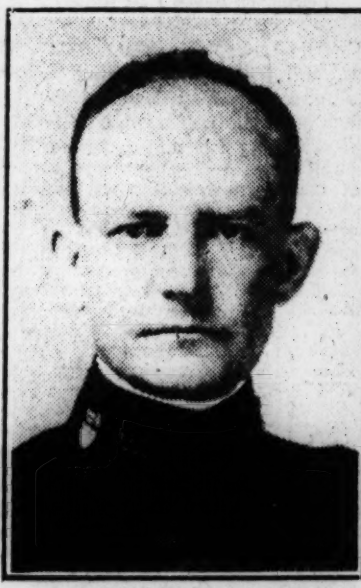
The program was informally discussed and the President is expected to make an announcement within a few days, giving details of the proposed conference and its date.

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## Japanese Relief Chief



Brig.-Gen. Frank Ross McCoy—American Army Officer who went to Japan recently on leave, has been named Director-General of American Relief.

## PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN RUHR NEARS END

Dr. Stresemann Speaks Frankly  
of Germany's Position — Chan-  
cellor Sees French Ambassador

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The situation here grows tenser. Fresh low records in the mark exchange were reached yesterday, and wild competition for productive investments continued on the Bourse, to dispose at all costs of currency which has almost ceased to have any purchasing value. Food prices rose 100 per cent in the course of the day. A loaf of bread costs 2,800,000 marks. Butter is supposed to be on sale at 8,000,000 marks a pound, but this is more optimism, as ordinary folk cannot obtain it at any price. An announcement from farmers and millers is published that flour and grain will now be sold only at dollar rates.

The prices of raw materials and wages are already so largely regulated in a similar manner that as a commercial expert said to The Christian Science Monitor representative yesterday: "Such German industry as still exists is practically upon a gold basis." This does not help the smaller traders, however, who do not know from hour to hour how they stand. From Monday next all but 30 of Berlin's 165 services of trams are to cease running. The labor quarter of Berlin is still quiet, but the queues to buy fats and potatoes are lengthening.

It is in these circumstances that the German Government is preparing to launch its new currency scheme. The notification, ordering the alienation of foreign currency and securities of all kinds, was issued last night, and is even more drastic than indicated in yesterday's message, since there is to be no appeal, and the penalties include such extreme punishments as long imprisonment, besides fines and confiscations. The special commissioner is to be Herr Fellingner, one of Germany's armistice delegates, as Max Peters declined this difficult post.

In the meanwhile rumors of negotiations for the settlement of the Ruhr question are again in the air. The Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann spoke frankly to the Ruhr delegates here on Wednesday on the question of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## JAPANESE RELIEF QUOTAS EXCEEDED IN MANY CITIES

Red Cross Drives Reported Highly Successful Throughout  
America—Damage Reports Held Exaggerated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—With the half-way mark passed in the \$5,000,000 Japanese relief fund, the American Red Cross today expressed confidence that a few days will see the fund oversubscribed. President Coolidge headed the list of contributors yesterday, sending a check for \$100 to the Washington Chapter of the Red Cross. A total of \$2,738,000 was reported at headquarters today.

"While the minimum amount for immediate relief of Japan was set by the American Red Cross at \$5,250,000," John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, said, "it is gratifying to note that oversubscriptions of quotas are being reported from various sections throughout the country. As increasing realization of the extent of the disaster comes to the American people, it is confidently expected their sympathies will be awakened to meet with ever-ready generosity whatever call is made upon them."

Following action by the executive committee of the Red Cross in session to extend and speed relief activities in behalf of the homeless and destitute Japanese, Mr. Payne sent cables to Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods and John R. Geary, general manager of the General Electric Company in Yokohama, asking Mr. Woods to serve as honorary chairman of a committee of Americans to serve in Japan as a liaison between the Red Cross in the

United States and the Japanese Red Cross.

According to plans worked out this morning at the meeting presided over by Mr. Payne and attended by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Geary was asked to head the committee which would act in co-operation with Mr. Woods in action taken to administer American relief in Japan. A message received from James P. Davis, Consul General at Shanghai, reported that Gen. Frank R. McCoy and Col. G. T. Langhorne have left for Japan to direct American relief measures.

Building material valued at more than \$100,000 has been contributed by lumbermen of the Northwest, according to information received by Red Cross officials today. This material will be used to rebuild homes in the devastated city and for warehouses to store relief supplies. The lumber will be sent to Japan immediately on vessels of the United States Shipping Board, which are held in readiness at Seattle.

Masanao Hanabara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, assured the Red Cross today that the Customs Act of Japan provided for free entry of all articles intended for relief purposes.

President Coolidge believes that Japan will need \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 within the next two or three

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## Organizers Invading Steel Mills, Forming Soccer Teams, Not Unions

Advent of Eight-Hour Shift in Gary, Ind., Mills Allows  
Workers Four Hours for Recreation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Organizers are again at work among the employees of the steel mills at Gary, Ind., strategical point in the steel strike of 1919, which was in part a protest against the 12-hour working day. The new organizers, who come as a direct result of the recent inauguration of the eight-hour day, are not fought but welcomed and encouraged by the steel companies.

The new movement is not to organize unions, but soccer teams. With the coming of the eight-hour day, thousands of men now have four hours a day for recreation, but many don't know what to do with it. The welfare departments of the steel companies have volunteered to help them find something to do.

Peter J. Peel, president of the United States Football Association, which controls soccer in the United States, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that organizers from Chicago are having great success in bringing the mill hands out for soccer. He said:

"Most of the workers in Gary are foreigners. In the European countries the one universal game is soccer. Everybody can play it and everybody does. The game has reached its greatest development in Czechoslovakia, and there are thousands of immigrants from that country in Gary."

When they worked 12 hours a day they had no time, the inclination nor the energy to play at anything. Now that they have four more free hours a day, the most natural thing in the world for them to do is to revive their interest in soccer. All they need is help in organization, initiative to form

groups and promote games. Our efforts are receiving splendid encouragement from the authorities in Gary.

As a result the game of soccer is taking a greater boom in the vicinity of northern Indiana than in any other section of the United States at the present time.

Employers are discovering that devotion to athletics is the finest thing in the world to develop efficient, happy and self-respecting workers. To play a good game of soccer at least once a week a man must take care of himself. He must get a little practice every day and he has no time for dissipation.

When a man gets interested in soccer, he becomes a better workman, and he is proud of that. He plays a good game of soccer, wins applause, and is proud of that. He becomes a self-respecting citizen.

Mr. Peel says the chief mission of sports is to give the bricklayer, the factory hand, the street car conductor—everybody—a chance to play. Soccer is pre-eminently the universal sport, he believes, because it requires less equipment and the least expensive form of organization.

### Wages for Eight-Hour Day in Steel Mills Are Adjusted

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement covering the progress being made in surmounting the difficulties arising in the steel industry because of the abandonment of the 12-hour day, said:

At the time the directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute pub-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## Good Will Emphasized as Producer of Profits

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 8.  
F. FANNON, production engineer, of New York, told the National Council of Traveling Salesmen here: "Loss due to lack of good will between employer and employee amounts to 25 cents on every dollar of the annual pay roll investment." A vast amount of time and money has been spent in the study of adequate equipment and its efficient management and upon the study of merchandise and markets, he said, but employers have given very little study to the employees. Mr. Fannon pleaded for a better understanding of the "rights of both sides" between the worker and the boss.

## W. C. T. U. PARADE TRIUMPH FOR DRYS

Many Other Organizations Par-  
ticipate in Pageant Pledging  
Support to Constitution

By MARJORIE SHULER

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—The allegiance pageant this afternoon in connection with the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will echo around the world. The significance of the parade lies in the fact that thousands of townspeople in addition to the visiting white-ribboners were in the line of march and that there were as many floats provided by other women's organizations as by the prohibitionists. It is this general rallying of citizens of all classes upon which the women count in launching this year's program of "Allegiance to the Constitution."

"If the people of other cities answer our call with a generous support, our cause is won," said Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the organization, today, pointing to the committee of welcome, which began with 100 Columbus women and now numbers 5000 women.

Leading Government officials headed the parade and there were all the picturesque features which have drawn public attention to the cause, colorful pennants, slogans, white-haired women in the shawl of the 1873 crusade, and all along the line of march the singing of "Work for enforcement where you are," "Win a million members," and other favorites of the jubilee celebration. The parade was directed by Mrs. Ruth Mougey Worrell, assisted by Mrs. Viola Doudna Romans, and it broke ranks to go, late this afternoon, to Westerville, where the American Issue Publishing Company, the Anti-Saloon League, and the World League Against Alcoholism will give a garden party.

### Reports Made

Tonight's program is to be motion pictures at the convention headquarters in Memorial Hall. There were rapid-fire speeches this morning by 26 women representing as many states. Mrs. Lora S. Lamance and Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp told of the thousands of speeches made by organizers and lecturers sent out this year by the organization, and Mrs. Julia F. Deane and Mrs. Della F. Withers talked on the two publications issued from national headquarters, The Union Signal and The Young Crusader. Reports were given yesterday afternoon on the \$1,000,000 jubilee fund, and the 1,000,000 membership campaign which the women hope to complete by the time of the 1924 jubilee convention. Of the \$1,000,000 fund, \$800,000 has been raised in the last four years, and more than half of it has been spent in what

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## AVIATION HISTORY MADE AT BOSTON AIR PORT OPENING

Thrills Aplenty Provided Throng  
by 50 Machines—Water and  
Land Stunts Prove Success

New Compass for Aviators  
Proves Invaluable in 7-Hour  
Non-Stop Flight From Dayton

Seaplane bombers in perfect formation, army pursuit planes scurrying through clouds, a dull roar aloft—a sky full of aircraft visible to all Greater Boston—proclaimed the official opening of the Boston Air Port at Jeffries Point, East Boston, today. If Claude Grahame-White, the British aviator who in 1910 won \$10,000 by flying 33 miles from Squantum to Boston Light, could have seen in the city today he would have seen half a hundred air machines of all kinds from torpedo sea-planes to United States Army mail carriers, "mosquitoes" to two and three-ton monsters droning among the clouds.

### Makes Non-stop Flight

In the case of one aviator, Lieut. Albert Hegenberger, a flight without stops from McCook Field, Dayton, O., was made to Boston in about seven hours, in order to be present today, in which incidentally the first long-distance successful tryout of the new compass was made with complete success.

No other plane alighted on the cinder path at the Jeffries Point Field, where a glaukic T. 200 feet wide, marks the landing and starting paths, or glided into the waters of Boston harbor, from so far a distance as Dayton, but two dozen of the scouting fleet of the navy, under command of Capt. W. R. Gherardi, arrived from Newport, R. I.

The army field at Hempstead, R. I., was represented, and many private machines with the Massachusetts designation or "license plate" "N-M" were on hand. Out in the harbor seaplanes rose and descended all day, while air-structure running the entire length of the U. S. S. Langley in a demonstration of how aircraft might be launched for attacks at sea.

### New Compass Success

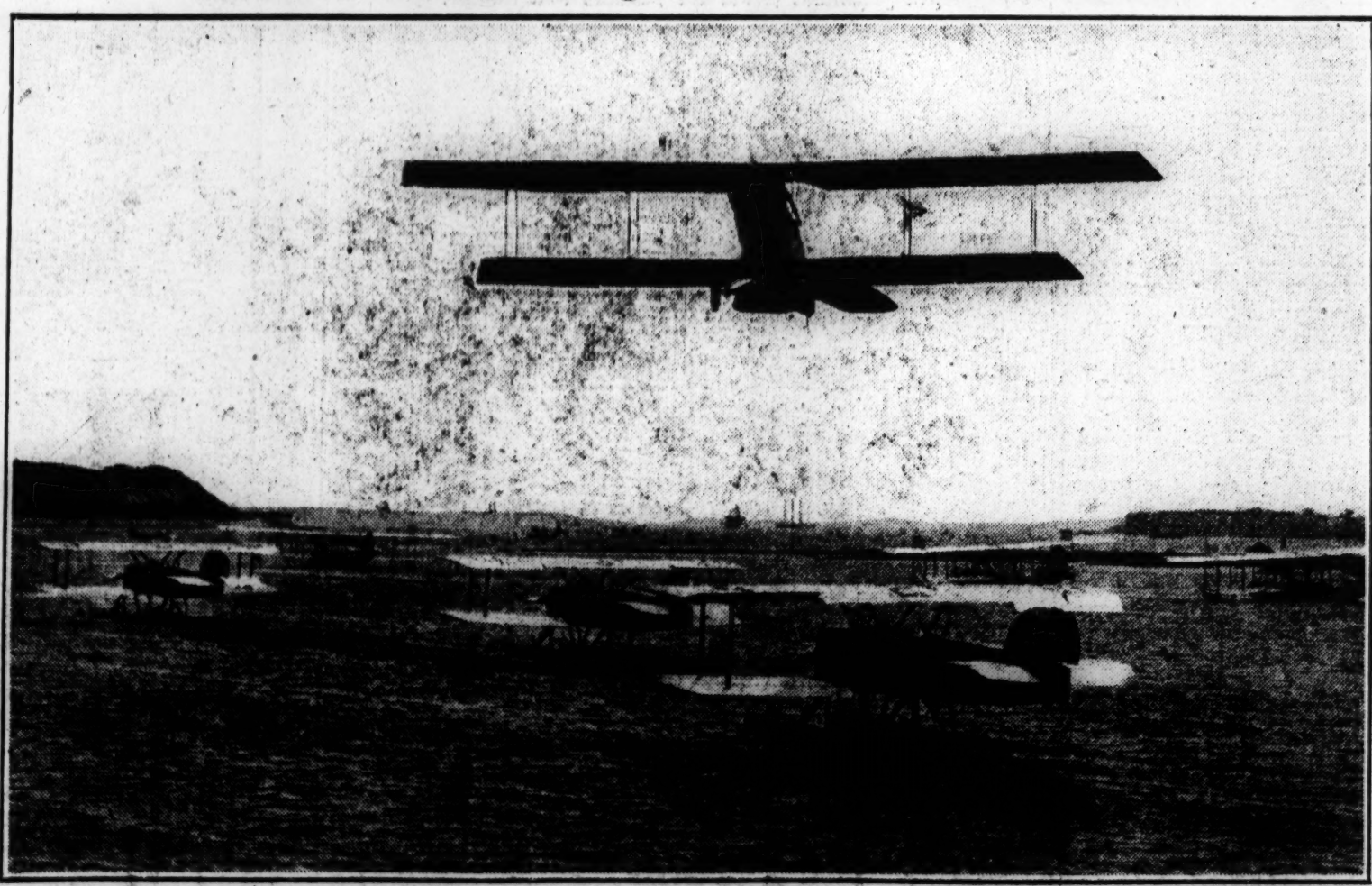
A little six-inch propeller on the rear of the machine with which Lieut. Hegenberger made his seven-hour trip from Dayton, O., was the only visible sign of the experiment of the Bureau of Standards, under direction of Dr. Paul R. Heye and Dr. L. J. Briggs, to perfect a new air compass. The complete success of the device may mean elimination of ordinary magnetic compasses and the need for landmarks on distance trips in the air. The tiny propeller drives an armature which rotates in the earth's magnetic field setting up an infinitesimal current on the same law by which a great dynamo generates electricity. The current's force is indicated on a dial, which is at zero when the earth's magnetic field is being cut squarely by the tiny armature. On this plan, the course of plane and pilot may be charted without magnetic needle or frequent resort to landmarks below.

### Thrills Were Provided

On the trip from Dayton it was planned to give the device its first prolonged test but over the West Virginia mountains, Lieutenant Hegenberger told the correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, prolonged clouds swallowed the plane, and from being an experiment the new compass changed to the instrument by which "We didn't see much of the earth," Lieutenant Hegenberger said, "from

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

## Aviation History Being Made Over Boston Harbor



Part of the Flotilla of Hydro-Airplanes Providing Bostonians With "Air Thrills." Hovering Over Them as a "Sentry" Is an Army Airplane. Throng Attended the Formal Opening of Boston's Air Port to Watch These "Ships" in Action

## LABOR'S ORGAN STILL IN DOUBT

British Trade-Unions to Consider  
Future of Daily Herald

By Special Cable

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 8.—The question of the further continuance of the Daily Herald at the end of the three months which was decided on yesterday, if the unions handed in the sum of £12,500 before the end of September, will be decided at a special conference in December. A committee of inquiry is to report to this conference on the possibility of economies with the view to cheaper production. The directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society informed Congress by telegram today that they would not insist on the right to make wage changes in certain conditions without reference to the trade-unions concerned. This attitude has been the chief cause of recent disputes, and it was expected that if persisted in, the unions of the co-operative employees would have demanded in today's discussion drastic action against the society. The concession means end of the dispute which at one time seemed to threaten the future of the co-operative movement in Great Britain.

The Congress refused by a large majority to give its general council wider powers of intervention and action in industrial disputes, or authority to impose disciplinary measures against a union which being in dispute with another, refuses to allow the issues to go to the council for settlement. The more powerful unions, such as the miners, expressed hostility to any proposals which would impair the autonomy of individual unions.



## ALLIES FIX TERMS FOR BRINGING END TO BALKAN CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

The reports of an Albanian mobilization he characterized as false.

In Serbian circles there is a tendency to take the view that if the Ambassadors' Council could settle the Janina difficulty the question of Corfu could be left till later. Regret, however, is expressed at the League's failure to take action in this dispute, but it was declared that the chief need of the moment was to avert war, and if the League could not do this it was better that the Ambassadors' Council should than nobody.

Regarding the Yugoslavian controversy with Italy over Flume, Serbian circles make a strong point of this being kept entirely separate from Italy's dispute with Greece. It was pointed out that negotiations are now going on in Rome for a settlement of the Flume question and it was said that if the negotiations break down Serbia will attempt to refer the dispute to the League, holding that the Santa Margherita convention, which does not mention any outside arbitrator, overrides the earlier treaty of Rapallo, under which arbitration by the Swiss President is to be invoked if Italy and Yugoslavia fail to reach an agreement.

A prominent Albanian told The Christian Science Monitor representative that Albanian sympathies on both the Flume and Janina questions are strongly pro-Italian—denoting a remarkable change ever since the Albanians drove out the Italians from Valona a few years ago. The reason for this, it was explained by an eminent Balkan authority, is that "Albania claims that a large tract of what the peace treaties gave Serbia is inhabited by a population predominantly Albanian, in number over 1,000,000. It fervently desires to incorporate them in the Albanian State. A similar desire exists regarding certain parts of northern Epirus, now in Grecian territory."

Whether the desire to liberate what the Albanians, and for that matter the Bulgarians, Macedonians and Magyars in neighboring states, regard as "oppressed co-nationals under the foreign yoke," will prove stronger than the desire for peace is a question for which a solution must be found in the next few days.

### New York Greco-Italian Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Six hundred Greeks and Italians held a meeting

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Credit Union League of Massachusetts, convention and singing, Bedford, Mass., 7:30 p. m.  
Dahila Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 9 p. m.  
Playground Teachers of Boston, fifth annual outing, Nantasket.  
Copley—"The Charity That Began at Home," 8:15.  
Fine Arts—"Election," 8:15.  
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 8, 8:15.  
Hollis—"Take a Chance," 8:15.  
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (film), 8:15, 8:45.  
Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.  
St. James—"Alias Nora O'Brien," 8:15.  
Shubert—"Till Say She Is," 8:15.  
Selwyn—"Election," 8:15.  
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"Bally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

**SUNDAY'S EVENTS**  
Dahila Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 1 p. m.  
Boston Mycological Club, excursion to Stony Brook, leave Forest Hills 10 a. m.  
Community Service, Boston Lynn and Nahant, leave Narrow Gauge Station, Atlantic Ave., 2:30 p. m.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

**Tonight**  
WNAC (Boston)—9 to 11, orchestral selections.  
WGI (Medford Hills)—7:30 to 10, readings and musical numbers.  
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.)—7:30 to 10, vocal and instrumental selections.  
WJZ (Schenectady)—8:30, orchestral selections.  
WJZ (New York City)—8 to 11, talks, recitals and musical selections.  
WOR (Newark)—7 to 10, songs and instrumental music.  
WRC (Washington)—7, children's hour.  
**Sunday**  
WNAC (Boston)—8:45, organ recital.  
WGI (Medford Hills)—9, readings, 8:30, talks and musical numbers.  
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.)—9 to 10, organ recital.  
WJZ (New York City)—3:30 to 4:30, addresses and musical selections.  
WJZ (New York City)—8, piano and vocal selections.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Back Again—Ye Olde Fashioned Cricket Stool



Specially Priced  
\$2.00 Each

Cretonne Covered Footstool, Size 14x9x6  
Mahogany or Ivory legs. Legs detachable for mailing.

With us again is the old fashioned cricket stool, once considered a necessary part of the old easy chair, now not only very useful but very ornamental and just the thing to bring about that home atmosphere in the sitting room, bedroom or on the sun porch.

There is a place for one of two in every home.  
Put one at the foot of Dad's favorite chair and see him smile.

SUGGESTION  
Ye Olde Fashioned Cricket covered with your own handwork will make a personal and distinctive gift for the holidays to come.

**BAY STATE FIBRE CO.**  
36-38 Chauncy Street BOSTON  
Mail orders given careful attention

## CORFU'S POSITION INTERESTS LONDON

Opinion Growing That Italy Will Be Hard to Dislodge—Issue Recalls Vilna Dispute

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Reports received here last night and unofficially confirmed this morning indicate that the Council of Ambassadors has tacitly agreed to the Italian occupation of the Corfu archipelago pending a satisfactory settlement of Italy's demands on Greece. In informed circles in London this is construed as the establishment of a precedent which gives any power the right to occupy the territory of another power with which it has a dispute and to seize and hold such territory by force of arms until its claims are adjudicated. In other words, it places the stamp of approval on the Ambassadors' Council's theory that might is right.

The text of the decision reached by the Council of Ambassadors in Paris late last evening was not available here at the time of filing this dispatch, but unofficial reports say it provides: 1.—That pending the "moral satisfaction" which Greece must give to Italy the Italian forces will remain in possession of the Greek territory which they have seized. 2.—That the Greek fleet shall assemble at the Piraeus and salute the Italian naval division which shall be accompanied by one British and one French warship, without the salute being returned.

3.—That during the presence of the Italian fleet at the Piraeus a religious ceremony in memory of the victims of the Janina incident shall be held in Athens and that the highest members of the Hellenic Government shall attend this service, during the course of which the Greek flag shall be flown at half-mast by the Greek fleet.

4.—That a similar ceremony shall be held at the Greek port where the bodies of the Janina victims are embarked for Italy.

5.—That allied naval vessels shall salute the Greek flag on leaving Greek territorial waters.

6.—The Greek Government shall deposit 50,000,000 lire in some Swiss bank to guarantee the payment of indemnity to the families of the Janina victims.

### Victory for French

Thus it will be seen that the demands by the Ambassadors' Council closely approximate those contained in Signor Mussolini's first ultimatum to Athens last week.

There can be little doubt that the action of the League of Nations Council, in agreeing that the conference of ambassadors make this demarche in the Italo-Greek conflict was induced first by expedience and second by the first thrust against the League. It is held in informed quarters here that the League Council never would have shirked its full responsibility in this case had it been able to cope with the problem. The developments in Geneva and Paris yesterday can, therefore, be regarded as a victory for French diplomacy which originated this "middle way" out of what seemed an impossible problem for the League Council to solve.

Some observers here hold that the League has barely saved its face. One of these observers reviewing what the League Council had not done in this European crisis, declared its chief failure consisted in that it had taken no stand against the Corfu occupation by Italians and that it failed to carry a resolution imposing League surveillance over the Council of Ambassadors in dealing with the Janina assassinations.

### "A Meaningless Resolution"

"All the League Council did was to pass a meaningless resolution for transmitting to the Council of Ambassadors the full report on the League Council's proceedings," he said. He expressed gratitude, however, that the League had not been forced to "put up its shutters and close its doors," since "if the Council of Ambassadors now fails to preserve

peace in Europe we still have some recourse to the League."

The opinion is growing here that it is not going to be an easy matter to dislodge Italy from Corfu. Reports are to the effect that Signor Mussolini has already landed 8000 men at Corfu and is building fortifications and air-dromes there. His movements indicate anything other than "temporary occupation" of the island. The question is being asked in more than one embassy and legation here today: "Is Mussolini preparing to proclaim annexation of the territory?"

Despite the efforts in official quarters to minimize the gravity of the situation the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a very high source of information that events both in connection with the Italo-Greek contest and in the Adriatic are bound to shape themselves rapidly. The situation there remains grave. The future is not at all clear regarding these regions. There are reports that if finally the League Council or Assembly act in the Italo-Greek conflict Signor Mussolini has decided to dispatch the Italian fleet to the Piraeus.

**Troops Reported Mobilizing**  
Meanwhile unconfirmed Italian reports, which should be accepted with caution, are to the effect that the Greek troops are concentrating on the Albanian frontier.

There would be little surprise in some diplomatic quarters here if Italy decided to act vigorously against Serbia when its ultimatum to Belgrade expires next Saturday. It is chiefly in this connection that there is talk of possible Italian annexationist plans. One prominent diplomatist here, discussing the situation with the Monitor correspondent last night, remarked: "Once upon a time, not long ago, the Poles seized Vilna and remained in possession of it while negotiations were carried on to determine who should get it. It will be recalled that after these negotiations the League of Nations awarded Vilna to the power which had been strong enough and aggressive enough to seize it, namely, Poland."

Thus, it will be seen, much depends on Signor Mussolini. It might be said the peace of the world depends on him.

### BROOM FREIGHTS CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Freight rates on fiber brooms in carloads from Burlington, Vt., to Boston, Hartford, Conn., Hoboken, Toledo, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Oakland, Cal., were found unreasonable in a tentative report today by examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The examiners' finding has not yet received the approval of the commission.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fresh southerly winds, and overcast showery weather.  
Northern New England: Showers tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; showers in Maine; no change in temperature; moderate southerly winds.  
Southern New England: Showers tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; moderate temperature; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(1 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	62	Kansas City	62
Ankara	62	Memphis	62
Boston	62	Montreal	62
Buffalo	62	Nantucket	62
Calgary	62	New Orleans	72
Chicago	62	New York	70
Cleveland	62	Philadelphia	74
Des Moines	62	Portland, Me.	62
Eastport	62	Portland, Ore.	62
Galveston	62	San Francisco	64
Hatteras	62	St. Louis	60
Havana	62	St. Paul	62
Jacksonville	62	Washington	72

**High Tides at Boston**  
Saturday, 10:45 p. m.; Sunday, 10:50 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:30 p. m.

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## LEAGUE'S ATTITUDE WATCHFUL WAITING

Although Marking Time in Greco-Italian Crisis, League Has Gone On With Austria's Case

By DEMAREST LLOYD

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 8.—The League of Nations in its relation to the turbulent aspects of European affairs is now involuntarily engaged in "watchful waiting." Neither the Assembly nor the Council meet today. The reason is that the Corfu complication has the floor in the Council and those in authority are apprehensive that if the Assembly were holding sessions the same thing would happen there, resulting in a running series of oratorical explosions, more impressive than helpful. This suspension of activity, however, is only temporary.

The Council's communication, mentioned in previous messages, has been delivered to the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris. A certain amount of time must elapse before the League can profitably, even properly, do anything further. That this period is not to be over long is indicated by the announcement that the Assembly will meet again on Monday.

League critics—and there are a number here looking for unfavorable signs—say all this shows how helpless the League is. League friends, on the other hand—and there are more of them—claim that already the League has justified itself many times over. According to a remark of Lord Robert Cecil in a conversation the other day, Italy and Greece, and perhaps most of Europe, would have been at war if there had been no League for Greece to appeal to. Also the probabilities are that this Corfu case is one way or another going to be settled. There are a number of influential nations whose representatives feel rather emphatically on the subject. "The attitude of France even yet is not quite so clear but has come through from a reliable source that the powers that be have intimated that this business has got to be settled, but not necessarily or too obviously through the League."

The League, nevertheless, is playing its part, for it is the threat of the way things will be aired if the League does get into them that accounts for the urge being manifested in several quarters to settle the question "some other way." Again, say the friends of the League, one should not surrender to discouragement if the League were completely ignored once or twice, for that is just what happened to the civil courts when first instituted. And, finally, if the nations composing the League want to make a go of it they can add that they seem more than usually interested in doing so, since this difficulty has arisen.

But all Europe, even in these days, is not disintegrating, for there is Austria, and so, while the League has marked

time over the latest "international crisis," it went right on with the case of Austria. The second commission, under the chairmanship of Maharajah, the Jam Sahab of Nawanshar, India, considered the reports by Gustave Ador of Switzerland, president of the economic and financial committee of the League, and Dr. Zimmermann, League commissioner for Austria, on the results of the League's reconstruction measures. These show the steady benefits from "real international collaboration in a comprehensive and technical scheme of reform" due, it was said also, to the "extraordinary recuperative effect of established confidence."

There was much satisfaction among the delegates as the full extent of the reconstruction work was realized, but even deeper feelings were touched when the Japanese Ambassador to Belgium arose and said that amid the misfortune which had overtaken his country it was comforting to know these encouraging facts about the reconstruction of Austria. He said there were no communications now, but when they were restored his people would be eagerly studying these reports. Many of them must have suffered losses in families, friends and fortunes, and yet although inwardly affected profoundly they go about their daily tasks with the same quiet courtesy as usual.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC'S TRAFFIC**  
MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—The Canadian Pacific railroad's traffic receipts for the month of August, according to the weekly reports issued by the company, amount to \$15,346,000, an increase of \$455,000 as compared with the same period last year. The receipts for the last 10 days of August amounted to \$5,365,000, an increase of \$57,000 over the corresponding period in 1922.

## ORGANIZERS INVADE STEEL MILLS, FORM SOCCER TEAMS, NOT UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Itly stated that total elimination of the 12-hour day would be immediately commenced, it was said that employees connected with similar process would be reduced from 12 to 8 hours and that their wage rates would be so adjusted as to afford them earnings equivalent to a 25 per cent increase in hourly and base rates; also that all other workmen would be on 10 hours or less and their present hourly and base rates would be continued, though whenever it should be practical by promotions or changes in position, daily earnings would be accordingly adjusted.

Since that time the industry has proceeded as rapidly as possible to bring about changes of hours and also to make such changes in position and otherwise as would result in equitable adjustment in regard to the 10-hour men. However, as time has elapsed, it appears that there is a larger number of 10-hour men reduced from 12 hours, not connected with continuous process, than it was then expected. Consequently there is now a considerable number of 10-hour men, some of whom formerly worked 12 hours and others on a straight 10-hour day basis, and it seems to the employers that there should promptly be made adjustments in regard to wages of these workmen.

In deciding the question of adjustments as related to the 12-hour men it

## PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN RUHR NEARS END

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany being at the end of its resources, and he has since had a meeting with the French ambassador. A telegram received yesterday from Buer in the center of the mining district states that a conditional arrangement between the Italian and German industrialists has been come to for the recommencement of coal deliveries for the Italian Government in this area. A similar understanding between French and German industrialists is far advanced, but pending an agreement, a further extreme effort is to be made by the German authorities to continue passive resistance a little longer in the hope that Belgium may effect a compromise.

### RUSSIA MOBILIZES ARMY

RIGA, Sept. 8.—The Soviet Government has ordered the mobilization for training of the so-called territorial army, according to a Moscow message received here. This army includes all persons born between the years 1897 and 1900 and probably numbers about 500,000 men. The step has been taken, it is said, as part of the gigantic army reorganization plan.

### 410,000 COMMUNISTS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.—The official Communist Party census for 1922 shows that the membership was 410,000, including persons of 100 different nationalities. Russians formed 72 per cent of the membership, 6, Jews 5, Georgians 2, Tatars 2. Minor nationalities comprised the remainder.

## ORGANIZERS INVADE STEEL MILLS, FORM SOCCER TEAMS, NOT UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

was deemed fair to "split the difference" between employer and the employee. That is, the 12-hour men should have their hours of work decreased to eight hours, but would receive pay for 10 hours on the basis of the old rate per hour, and that the employer should bear the extra cost thereby created. This was deemed by all concerned to be fair and just.

Now it is proposed to "split the difference" between the employer and employee concerning the 10-hour day, that is, to pay the workmen compensation for 11 hours at the old rate per hour, and that the employer should equitably and will place the 10-hour men on a parity with the eight-hour men.

Existing conditions will not permit a general increase of wage rates. The adjustments which have been and are being made, as suggested, arise entirely from the circumstances growing out of the total elimination of the 12-hour day.

Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has issued a statement declaring that substantial progress has been made in eliminating the 12-hour day in the corporation's steel plant, and that the rearrangement of forces and working conditions has proceeded in a satisfactory manner.

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## PALESTINIAN JEWS LIKE CO-OPERATION

"Hamashbeer" Consumers' Society Encourages Movement Through Whole Country

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Co-operation in Palestine has grown apace since the "Hamashbeer" Consumers' Society was established. It was during the war, at a time of acute distress among the Palestinian people, that this society was founded, and its aim was to concentrate the products of the agricultural labor settlements for sale at reasonable prices. Its success, and the success of the Palestinian co-operative movement generally, is clearly set forth in the latest report received from there by the British co-operative headquarters.

In 1922 the "Hamashbeer" Society had a turnover of £210,864, made a net profit of £2916, and possessed a capital of £347,635. It has opened branches in Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Chaffa, Tiberias, Zichron Jacob, Rehoboth, and Ben-Shemen, and in addition to its work as a consumers' society it has discharged the functions of a credit institution, having supplied building materials and other commodities on a more or less long credit to labor settlements.

Besides the "Hamashbeer" Society there is a co-operative building guild, formed as a result of the extensive post-war immigration. Immigrants went to Palestine with a strong desire to settle and work on the land, but the majority found themselves obliged to take up other work, such as road making and house building, and this led to the establishment of the Co-operative Building Guild.

The large number of Jewish immigrants into Palestine has led to the establishment of a number of co-operative settlements, of which there are at present 36. The large majority of immigrants had a preference for agricultural work, but, as has been seen, the impossibility of providing for them all led to the establishment of a co-operative building guild.

Conditions in Palestine were more favorable than in other countries to the establishment of producers' co-operative societies, because private production had not developed, and advantage was taken of these conditions by the Palestine Workers' Fund, which established a number of these productive societies.

All these co-operative associations have received valuable help from the Workers' Bank, another co-operative institution, which was founded in November, 1921, with a capital of £30,000, received as a loan from the Zionist organization. Indeed, it is to be doubted if the activities of the co-operative building or of the co-operative settlements could have been maintained during the financial depression, but for the assistance of the Workers' Bank.

## RELIEF PROVIDED FOR UNEMPLOYED

Leicester Improved and Poor Rate Lessened by Useful Work

LEICESTER, Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Attention is being directed by leading men in other great cities in Britain to the successful experiment which has been put into operation in Leicester for the relief of unemployment. Leicester experienced threatening disturbances of unemployed when the trade slump began. But owing to the foresight of its leading citizens there has been no trouble since the present scheme was devised. Sir Alfred Hopkinson and other publicists are recommending its adoption by other cities.

The scheme is worked jointly by the board of guardians and the city council. The board of guardians is, of course, bound to relieve distress, but mere relief was objected to as having a demoralizing effect upon its recipients. The plan in operation is that the guardians inquire into cases of need through unemployment and send applicants on to the city council. The council sets them to useful work in the town and pays wages according to an agreed scale. The guardians then repay to the council the amount expended in these wages.

A prominent feature of the scheme is the fact that the work done is real work. Thus no atmosphere of charity or poor relief surrounds the operation of the scheme. The city now possesses public tennis courts, recreation grounds, widened thoroughfares, an amphitheater for musical performances, plantations of trees and other improvements, all brought into existence by the work of these men.

In 12 months £60,000 was paid by the guardians to the city council for wages, and yet, at the same time, the rate levied by the guardians for the relief of the poor was lessened, not increased. Further, no loan had to be raised, and no charge was incurred on the rates by the city council.

## ENGLISH ADVISED ON EMIGRATION

Vancouver as a Home Is Praised by Devonshire Woman

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 25—Mrs. Ralph Smith, the only woman member for Vancouver in the British Columbia Legislature, who is in England for a few weeks, for the express purpose of encouraging English people to emigrate to the land of her adoption, is a Devonshire woman by birth, but left England for the Dominion in 1892.

On the passing of her husband, in 1916, she was unanimously chosen to fill his seat in the British Columbia Legislature, and has represented Vancouver City ever since, having been re-elected at each succeeding session with overwhelming majorities. She has also acted as minister without portfolio in the Provincial Government and is, therefore, the first woman to be elected a member of a British Parliament, and the first woman in the world to hold Cabinet rank.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Smith said:

My primary interest, ever since I took up public work, has been the welfare of women and children. Looking back over my six years of office, it is gratifying to realize that, though much still remains to be done, we have been able to secure certain legislative reforms in the Province of British Columbia. These include the establishment of a juvenile court, the appointment of a woman judge, Mrs. McGill, a minimum wage act for women and girls, which is in active operation and working splendidly, also a Mothers' Pensions Act, which has been a boon to hundreds of women who have been burdened by their bread-winners for some reason or another. With a population of 550,000, we pay out half a million dollars annually to mothers who need this assistance.

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Assets ..... \$13,250,000.00  
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Shares withdrawn within five years of issue receive 80% of profits credited.  
September Shares on Sale



## Twilight Tales

The Pup That Came Out of a Hat

OF ALL the things that Peter would have liked to have, the thing that he would have liked to have most was a pup. And nearly everybody who was related to Peter knew he would like to have a pup, because they had heard Peter say so not once, but often. Even his Uncle Peter, who lived in another city, knew that Peter would like to have a pup. Peter had mentioned it in a letter to his Uncle Peter. "We all went to a great show the other day at the church," Peter had written, "and we saw a man take a rabbit out of a hat. It was a great show. I wish it had been a pup and the man had given it to me. But it was a rabbit. I have a rabbit, but I would like to have a pup. With love from your nephew Peter." Peter had forgotten about the letter, but he hadn't forgotten about the pup.

A rabbit is a pleasant thing. With which you sometimes play. But a pup is a companion. And round with you all day.

A pup will wag his tail and run to meet you when you call. But rabbits stay at home, and have scarce any tail at all.

Then one day Uncle Peter came to make a visit. And that evening, after supper, Uncle Peter and little Peter and his father and mother were sitting on the porch, before it was time for little Peter to go to bed. Uncle Peter and Peter's father and mother had been talking about this and that, as grown-up people will do, and little Peter had been wondering why they found such topics of conversation interesting.

"By the way," said Uncle Peter, "and speaking of taking things out of hats, I'm something of a magician myself. I'll show you a great trick." Nobody had said anything about taking things out of hats, but this sounded much more interesting to little Peter than anything they had been saying. He sat up in his chair and watched Uncle Peter as he went into the house.

When Uncle Peter came out, he carried a tall silk hat, which looked to Peter so much like his grandfather's old tall silk hat, which he sometimes played with, that he decided Uncle Peter must have gone up in the garret to get it. And he was so much interested in what Uncle Peter might be going to do with grandfather's hat that

he didn't notice at all how oddly Uncle Peter's coat stuck out, just where it was buttoned across his chest.

"You will observe," said Uncle Peter, "that this is an empty tall hat. Examine it for yourselves. Look in it. Shake it."

He handed the hat to Peter's mother, and then to his father, and then to Peter.

"I am now," said Uncle Peter, taking back the hat, "about to perform a remarkable trick." He held the hat to his chest, right over the place Peter hadn't noticed, where his coat stuck out, and made a very deep bow. He made such a deep bow Peter could see the top of his head. Then he straightened himself up, holding the tall hat in both hands.

"You observed," continued Uncle Peter, "the emptiness of the hat. I will now set it down here before you. I will make these motions over it with my walking stick. And then I will surprise you by taking something out of what you have all observed was an empty hat."

So he made the motions with his stick, and then put his hand in grandfather's hat—and took out a pup!

"Oh!" exclaimed Peter. "It's a pup! It's a pup!"

"Why, so it is!" said Uncle Peter, as if greatly astonished himself. "You never know what there may be in a hat. But what on earth am I to do with a pup?"

"You can give it to me," said little Peter.

"Why, so I can," said Uncle Peter. "And so I will."

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY CUTS DOWN EXPENSES

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society recently "in the interests of economy,"

discharged 37 adult employees and engaged 15 boys in their stead. Non-co-operative journals have given much space to the announcement, in which they state that co-operative idealists have been staggered by the news, and they express their surprise that Rochdale, which is the birthplace of the co-operative movement, should be the first to depart from the high ideals of co-operation and adopt the methods of the private trader.

Co-operative officials at the headquarters of the Co-operative Wholesale Society deny that the action of the Rochdale society runs counter to the accepted axioms of the movement, the basis of which is economic soundness. Financial stress, brought on by trade depression, is the official reason given for the Rochdale society's action; and it is thought by some co-operators that if the movement is to weather the trade depression that hangs over the country other co-operative societies will have to follow the Rochdale example.

## HEAT MAY BE SOUGHT FROM THE STARS

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The world will some day obtain its fuel from the stars, Dr. J. G. Plaskett, director of the Canadian Astrophysical Observatory here and leading Canadian astronomer, predicted in a speech here yesterday. "Our stores of coal and oil are rapidly being depleted and in 200 or 300 years they will be exhausted, if not before," Dr. Plaskett asserted.

"Long before that we will be seriously seeking a means of obtaining energy from the stars. We know that there is untold energy, sufficient to meet our needs for eons, in atoms of matter and that the stars send out tremendous energy. So far we have been unable to harness that energy, but such a process will come in time."

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## Missionary College in Teheran Teaches Students of Many Races

Presbyterian Institution, Called "a Power Plant for Persia," Emphasizes American Ideals of Character-Building

TIFLIS, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. S. M. Jordan, head of the American Presbyterian missionary college in Teheran, likes to refer to the institution with which he is connected as "a power plant for Persia."

Dr. Jordan, who is stopping here with his wife on the way to Teheran, expressed himself very enthusiastically over the present scope and future possibilities of his work. He said:

One of the things that Persia most needs is an infusion of modern ideas, and this is just what we are giving through our college. At present we are giving the equivalent of a good American high school course, with the addition of a few collegiate subjects, and we hope to reach full collegiate status within the next few years.

Our college has between 500 and 600

students, drawn from various races, religions and classes. We have Persian, Muhammadans, Armenians, Assyrians, Zoroastrians and Jews, all studying and playing together in the greatest harmony. Among our students can be found representatives of almost all the Persian official and aristocratic families.

We feel that we are giving these young Persians certain educational advantages which they could not secure in the best universities abroad, simply because we lay so much stress upon American ideals of character-building. Persia needs western character even more than it needs western education; and many prominent Persians have expressed their appreciation of the work which our institution is doing along the line of character development. The Persians habitually characterize our college with the observation: "The Americans have a factory in Teheran where they manufacture men."

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Touring	-	-	was \$525	-	Now \$495
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## GEN. SMUTS STARTS FOR LONDON PARLEY

South African Premier to Attend Imperial Conference—Important Subjects on Agenda

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 8.—The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Gen. J. C. Smuts, sailed yesterday afternoon for London to attend the Imperial Conference. The British Government has received the views of the South African Government on the various imperial problems to be discussed, and it will be time enough to discuss them again when I reach England.

At a luncheon given in his honor, General Smuts warned his hearers to have no extravagant expectations of the results of the Imperial Conference. The present position of Europe was almost beyond the wit of man to save it. He had not heard of a single statesman who had a plan to settle the affairs of Europe from its present chaos. He was taking, he added, a message to Europe of peace and good will from South Africa.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Within a few weeks another Imperial Conference will assemble in London to discuss the affairs of the British Commonwealth. Several delicate issues have arisen since the conference of 1911, in which Canada is vitally interested. Some of these will give rise to serious discussions.

First of all is the treaty-making power. How far can a dominion act alone in making treaties or conventions with other states? In regard to the Halibut Treaty between Canada and the United States, its unique circumstances enable Canada to give practical effect to it of course without application—it is impossible to fish halibut economically without the use of American or Canadian ports—but the implications are fundamental. A treaty arranged by Canada for Canada—although entirely under imperial permission—binds it, declared Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Irish Free State. The latter is specially interested. Having been granted by the Anglo-Irish Treaty "the status of the Dominion of Canada," the Irish Free State has been making minute inquiries in connection with the issue, and is extremely anxious to find out its exact position.

The problem is due for discussion at the conference. It is somewhat difficult to say what attitude the Canadian Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, will take. He has expressed pronounced opposition to the developments for Canada in relation to the peace treaties with the Central Powers. It is not believed that he will take up any clear-cut and pronounced position. Ireland, however, may force the issue. In Canada there is no organized public opinion on the subject, and the case is as a whole, impatient of changes, and it may be that Mr. King's actual difficulties and his almost certain attitude of "wait and see" reflect Canadian opinion. Most thinking Canadians believe that Canada has reached the limit of autonomy within the Empire and that, as long as the present conception of statehood holds sway in international circles, Canada must accept gladly—as indeed she does—the implications of her membership in a state which alone enjoys real international status.

Closely connected with this question is that of the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington, and it will give rise to a discussion of the appointment of Dominion ambassadors to foreign states. The problem is one of whether the presence of Dominion ambassadors at Washington or elsewhere would reduce or accentuate friction in political machinery. When the matter was first discussed in the Canadian Parliament, Mr. King was in opposition. He with two of his present Cabinet ministers opposed the idea. It is reported that he is now preparing for a vote-face, and that his hand is only held awaiting discussion in England. On the other hand, there are indications that the Imperial Government, if not prepared actually to oppose the appointment, is far from sympathetic.

Of more seriousness is the matter of imperial defense. The Australian Premier, in spite of his strong support of the League of Nations and of any scheme for the reduction of armaments, is suspicious of Japan. There is a growing Australian opinion that Japan, while keeping the letter of the Washington Conference, is weakening its spirit by building a fleet of sea-going submarines and swift battle-cruisers, and the head of the Australian Government—who goes to the Imperial Conference—has suggested that some scheme of defense common to the Empire is necessary.

For the first time an expert adviser will accompany a Canadian Premier to an Imperial Conference. Mr. King has appointed Prof. O. D. Skelton of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, in that capacity. Mr. Skelton is a first-rate economist and a distinguished scholar, and he is pronouncedly Canadian in his outlook.

## DR. SHANKLIN RESIGNS AS WESLEYAN'S HEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The board of trustees of Wesleyan University announced yesterday, after a meeting in the Hotel Belmont, that Dr. William Arnold Shanklin had resigned as president of the university after 14 years of service. Leave of absence was granted him 16 months ago, and he has been traveling in Europe and California. In accepting his resignation the trustees named him president emeritus, and issued a statement to the effect that under his leadership the college has had an unusual development, the educational standards have been raised and the curriculum improved. The faculty has doubled in numbers, the physical assets of the college have trebled in value and the annual income of the college has nearly quadrupled. The student body has doubled in numbers. Dr. Shanklin is a native of Carrollton, Md., and a graduate of Hamilton

College and Garret Biblical Institute. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Baker University, Trinity College and the University of Vermont, that of L.H.D. from Upper Iowa University and that of D.D. from Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. As a Methodist pastor, Dr. Shanklin served churches in the South Kansas, Columbia River, Puget Sound, Upper Iowa and Philadelphia conferences, his last three pastorates being in Seattle, Wash., Dubuque, Ia., and Reading, Pa. In 1905 he became president of Upper Iowa University and continued in that office until he was elected president of Wesleyan.

The trustees have selected Prof. Leroy A. Howland as acting president. He is Fluke professor of mathematics, and succeeded Prof. George M. Dutcher as vice-president in 1921.

## GASOLINE SUBJECT TO PRICE INQUIRY

Can Be Investigated Because of Its Use in Transportation of Necessities

That gasoline is not a necessity of life as defined by the Massachusetts statute, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, today declared in an opinion given to the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of which Eugene C. Hultman is the chairman. The Attorney-General holds, nevertheless, that the commission, which Mr. Hultman heads, has the power under the statute to investigate the prices charged in the Commonwealth in so far as the use of this commodity affects the prices and distribution of unquestioned necessities.

The Attorney-General discusses the history of legislation relating to necessities of life and recalls the records of the discussion in the Constitutional Convention in 1917; the enactment of the Commonwealth Defense Act of 1917 by the Legislature, and the 47th amendment of the Constitution, adopted the year following, whereby provision was made for the exercise of control over the supply and distribution of the necessities of life.

"In 1922," the opinion by the Attorney-General points out, "the Legislature passed a resolve directing the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life to investigate the price of gasoline, which, for the purposes of this investigation, the act stated, was deemed to be a necessary of life."

There is no decision of the court, however, as to whether "necessaries of life," which throws any light upon the present question.

"Your powers are not, however, limited to investigating the price of necessities of life. Under the statute it is your duty to inquire into all matters relating to the production, transportation, distribution and sale of the said commodities, and into all facts and circumstances relating to the cost of production, wholesale and retail prices and the method in the conduct of the business of any person, firm or corporation engaged in the production, transportation or sale of the said commodities, or of any business which relates to or affects the same."

## CONNECTICUT SPENDS \$6,912,856 ON ROADS

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Efforts of the State of Connecticut to build a good highway system and to maintain them for automobile traffic is shown in figures of expenditures of the state highway department for the year ending June 30, made public today. The total was \$6,912,856, an increase of about \$1,000,000 over the outlay for the previous fiscal year.

With the exception of 1921, when the federal aid project on the Hartford-New London turnpike, the Milford-Stratford bridge and reconstruction of trunk line highways were in progress, this is the largest sum ever expended by the department in one year.

## LIEUT. DRUMMOND WINS DECORATION

Edward F. Gray, British Consul-General at Boston, yesterday presented the British Admiralty gold and silver reserve decorations to Lieutenant Peter M. F. A. Drummond, chief officer of the United Fruit Company steamer Maravi, now in port.

The decoration was conferred some time ago for meritorious service in the World War and for 15 years' continuous service in the British naval reserve. It would have been conferred by King George personally had the recipient been in England.

MR. HARVEY DENIES RESIGNING  
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—George Harvey, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, today sailed on the Leviathan to return to his post and declared he would stay in England "until I am finished." "I have not resigned," he added. Accompanying Ambassador Harvey was Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, and former chairman of the National Republican Committee. He will be the Ambassador's guest for several weeks.

FARMERS WARNED OF SWINDLE  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Farmers who have been asked to invest in methods for producing illuminating and fuel gas from distillation of straw are warned by the Department of Agriculture to be on their guard. Tests conducted by department chemists for several years appear to show that destructive distillation of straw or other cellulose material for the production of gas on a commercial basis is so far impractical.

## 30,000 MILES ON TIRES THAT LEAK NO AIR

J. D. Cooper says their Cadillac car ran 30,000 miles without changing a tire after equipping with a new Puncture Proof inner tube invented by C. J. Milburn of Chicago. This amazing new puncture proof tube in actual test stands 500 nail holes without the loss of any air. Auto owners wanted everywhere to take orders for this wonder tube. Big opportunity for agents. Write Mr. C. J. Milburn, 327 W. 47th Street, Chicago, and get his Free Tube Offer.

## Dayton to Boston in About Seven Hours



Lieut. Albert Hegenberger Who Flew From McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, to Participate in the Program at the Boston Air Port Opening

## JAPANESE RELIEF QUOTAS EXCEEDED IN MANY CITIES

(Continued from Page 1)  
months for immediate relief from the effects of the earthquake and subsequent disturbance. While this money will come from the rest of the world outside of Japan, he expects the people of the United States to contribute their part.

The President went over the Japanese situation with his Cabinet yesterday, and several large maps of Japan, particularly the affected area, were examined at the meeting. It was decided that all collections of money, food and clothing in this country for the relief of the Japanese will be made through the American Red Cross.

Exaggeration Indicated  
It was indicated at the White House that the attention of the Government officials at present is directed on relief measures and no consideration has been given to the property loss. Mr. Hoover is of the opinion that Japan's monetary loss will not be so great as first reports from that country indicated.

Although he has no disposition to minimize the human suffering, Mr. Hoover said estimates of a \$5,000,000,000 loss to the country were absurd. "Japan can, and will, recover rapidly," he declared, adding:

"The commercial organization of Tokyo and Yokohama is, of course, badly deranged, but the Nation's financial strength was not damaged, nor has been her foreign credit, which is good throughout the world."

The Secretary said the steel production of the country was untouched, but importations would be necessary from all the world markets of steel, cement and other building materials, for which the immediate demand would be heavy. The great problem for Japan, he said, would not be one of distribution rather than production.

## Purchasing Syndicate Hinted: New York Exceeds \$2,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—S. Tajima, manager of Mitsui & Co., Ltd., when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if his firm had yet reached the point of considering the reconstruction phase of Japan's devastated region, replied as follows:

"Up to this moment we have received no definite information from Japan. Although business is at a standstill in Yokohama and Tokyo, preparations are being made rapidly to handle the business in Osaka and Kobe formerly transacted by the two former cities. I believe the next few days will bring explicit advice on the whole situation."

Japanese bankers and importers in New York, also American manufacturers, especially of steel, who have had dealings with Japan and its people, feel that, despite the memory of the hard times we had in 1919, there will not be undue speculation or profiteering. The aforementioned business group feels that it would perhaps be to the best interests of all concerned if the Japanese Government or industrial organizations were to take steps to form some sort of syndicate to purchase supplies and materials for rebuilding purposes.

I am confident that, judging by the steps the Government is now taking, there may already have been such syndicate forming action taken in Nippon.

"Commandable Equilibrium"  
According to newspaper reports, neither the Japanese Government nor our people are downcast over the catastrophe, but maintain commendable equilibrium, which finds expression in remarkable relief work accomplishment. At the same time, from what we are so far able to learn, the people are not losing sight of the urgent necessity to bend their every energy toward reconstruction and the making of a quick recovery.

Ultimately Japan may be obliged to float a loan in the United States and England, but it is my present belief that such a step will be unwise until all the facts of the disaster are made universally known and rebuilding is well under way through Japanese resources which, I feel, will be found to be considerable after all. The 30-day moratorium arranged by the Nippon Government for the people of the stricken area will serve to obviate financial disturbances generally.

Mr. Tajima opined that the apparent salvage of modern steel buildings in the affected zone points to a renaissance in future Japanese building construction.

The New York City fund for the relief of the Japanese earthquake and fire sufferers at 10 a. m. today had exceeded \$2,000,000. Red Cross officials were confident the metropolis would raise at least \$5,000,000, originally set as the Nation's goal, because various trade committees soliciting contributions began work only today, and from these alone an additional \$1,500,000 is expected to be realized.

## Interesting Donation

One of the most interesting donations was that made by descendants of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who in 1858 induced Japan to sign its first foreign treaty with the United States. They gave \$250, of which \$150 came from great-grandchildren of the Commodore.

Contributions are pouring from every source, the chief receiving agencies being the American Red Cross, the Silk Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese Society, and the stock exchange. Individually the

fund raised by the Silk Association was \$370,000; Chamber of Commerce \$42,265; stock exchange, \$124,265.

The largest contribution since those previously reported in The Christian Science Monitor, came jointly from the Bell Telephone Company and Western Electric Company and was for \$100,000. The other large donations were made as follows:

First National Bank, \$25,000; Japan Society, \$20,000; Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company, \$16,000; National Bank of Commerce, \$16,000; American Exchange National Bank, \$16,000; Southern Pacific Company, \$12,500; and \$10,000 each from the Radio Corporation of America, the Slinger Manufacturing Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, J. H. & C. K. Eagle, New York Times Company, Commercial Pacific Cable Company, American Trading Company, and the American Car & Foundry Company.

## Boston's Relief Fund Mounts

Additional donations of over \$33,000 to the Japanese Earthquake Relief Fund bring the total received for this fund by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross up to \$123,470.25, it was announced today.

The total received from New England chapters is estimated at \$190,000 by Arthur G. Rotch, director of the New England division.

Five thousand dollars donation was guaranteed today by Nathan Gordon, representing the theaters, vaudeville houses, and moving pictures of metropolitan Boston.

## Universalist Missionaries Safe

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Universalist General Convention today received word that their Tokyo church had been destroyed but that all their missionaries were safe.

## AVIATION HISTORY MADE AT BOSTON AIR PORT OPENING

(Continued from Page 1)

the Ohio River to the Hudson River, so we just flew over the clouds from Ohio to New England. We steered almost entirely by the compass.

"Unless this compass had been devised, the very thing for which super-airplanes are being built, prolonged non-stop flying, would be next to impossible when sun or moon did not illuminate the course."

The thousands of small boys who made up the vast crowds which watched the flying exhibitions, and races to Boston Light, to Nashua, Worcester and Providence, and the formation flying were quick to catch the distinction between aircraft types. Bobbing up and down in the harbor with stout iron anchors attached, were flat-bodied Davis torpedo planes, distinguished by their double pontoons from the dozen F 5 L "flying boats."

The De Havilland mail planes were clearly marked; the pet "Jennies," or J. N.'s, of the national guard numbered about half a dozen. The biggest craft of all was of the type used in recent battleship bombing tests off Cape Hatteras, the Martin Bomber, which roared to a halt in front of the hangars this morning with a crew of five from Mitchell Field, L. I., and made the nearly "mosquito" Bristol Bullet, owned privately, seem like a rowboat beside a tug.

The Boston Air Board, aviators and pilots of the new field were tendered a luncheon at noon by Mayor Curley. Among the guests of the city is Lieut. Russell J. Maughan, who recently attempted a cross-continent flight, and is to try the flight again.

The general public was admitted to a close inspection of the planes both in the morning and in the afternoon after the races.

VEHICLE MUSEUM PLANNED  
BELCHERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 8 (Special).—Plans have been completed and work will be commenced soon on an annex of the Stone House maintained by the historical society here. The new building will cost several thousand dollars and is being provided by Henry Ford, for the housing of a collection of old-time vehicles, designed to illustrate the modern evolution of highway travel. This departure is the outcome of a recent visit of Mr. Ford to Belchertown.

## MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE TO GOV. PINCHOT'S PEACE TERMS

Digging Expected to Be Resumed in Few Days—New Contract to Be Drawn and Ratified by Both Sides

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 8 (Special).—Gov. Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, last night brought anthracite operators and miners into agreement on the four points which formed the basis of his settlement proposal submitted Wednesday, thus virtually ending the strike of 155,000 coal diggers.

After a series of conferences, in which the Governor used all the resources at his command with John L. Lewis, union leader, to bring about a 10 per cent flat increase in wages, the eight-hour day, modification of the check-off, and recognition of collective bargaining, the operators, according to the Governor's statement, accepted these fundamentals and were ready today to meet the men to draw up the contract that would end the strike.

Last night at a session held in the executive chambers the union leaders and the operators' representatives went over the details of the contract. Only three of the 11 demands of the miners are contained in the Pinchot proposal. The remaining eight were regarded as technical conditions, not subjects of major consequence.

The agreement, it is understood, depends on the question of the duration of the contract. The operators want a four-year agreement and the miners were said to favor the annual arrangement.

Governor Pinchot received the praise of President Coolidge, who wired his gratitude, and Mr. Lewis stated that Governor Pinchot is entitled to the praise of the American people for the diligent and capable manner in which he has devoted himself to this tremendously large problem and the mine workers feel that all credit for the present happy termination is due to him.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 8 (AP).—Negotiations looking to an ending of the mining suspension in the anthracite fields were still under way today. There is every prospect that terms for getting the mines back into production will be agreed upon, it was said. Governor Pinchot was openly confident that this would result, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, apparently shared his confidence. Members of the operators committee were more hesitant, but also considered it probable.

There would be a necessary delay of perhaps 10 days in resuming mining operations, even should adjustment of all terms of a new wage contract be made by the representatives of both sides, union spokesmen here said. The negotiations would result in the preparation of a tentative contract, which Mr. Lewis and associate officials would place before a convention of miners' delegates from the anthracite region, if they considered it satisfactory, and ask ratification. The convention is yet to be summoned.

## DAHLIA SHOW THRILLS OPENING DAY THROUG

Flower growers, professional and amateur, received a "thrill" today when the doors of Horticultural Hall opened and revealed what is said to be the most brilliant display of dahlias and gladioli exhibited here in many years. This free exhibit attracted throngs on the opening day who viewed the assortment until 9 p. m.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society announces the Sunday hours as 1 to 9 p. m., and on Monday visitors are welcome from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. In the display are many new varieties, both in formation and color, among them being the Mrs. John K. Allen dahlia, a garnet and magenta velvet with sand shade on the reverse.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, Lebanon, N. H.  
Miss Annie L. Messer, Lebanon, N. H.  
Leonard Marks, New York City  
Miss Nellie Read, Oakland, Cal.  
Mrs. Marilla M. Waterman, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Olive Staebler, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Mrs. G. A. Ralston, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Mrs. Alex. K. Evans, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Mrs. Mary R. Simmons, Atlanta, Ga.  
Miss Louise T. Stoneham, Mass.  
Mrs. Sarah G. Dodge, Stoneham, Mass.  
Mrs. Margaret C. Cushing, C. S., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mrs. Florence Stuke, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mrs. Minnie N. Lacey, LaGrange, Ill.  
J. H. Lacey, LaGrange, Ill.  
George H. Bickie, Toronto, Canada.  
David S. Wade, Fairmont, Minn.  
Mrs. Minnie H. Wade, Fairmont, Minn.  
Alice M. Miller, Manila, P. I.  
John Gay, West Stoughton, Mass.  
Mrs. Anna Morse, San Francisco, Cal.

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One doesn't often find so complete a display of fine Grand Pianos as we have on exhibition. Convert Grand for professional musicians; Elite Grand for conservatories, studios, and music rooms; Collier Grand for homes of moderate size, and the new style "M" for small apartments.

Here you can see them made by side—you can test and compare them—you can select just the instrument that meets your every need.

To be able to make your selection from so comprehensive a showing is a decided advantage.

Mathushek Pianos—made by hand on convenient terms—and we will take your old piano in part payment.

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BROADWAY AT NINTH, NEW YORK

**In the September Sale**

**\$85 Dinner Services are \$45**

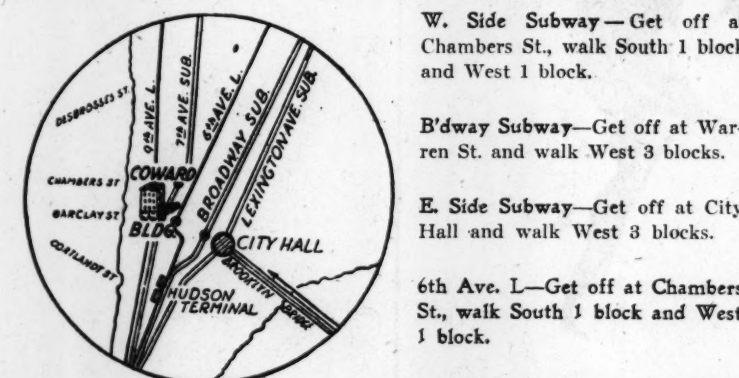
Of Bavarian china, in the Bridal Rose design

Each service, of 100 items, is complete for twelve covers. Gold lines and handles offer a touch of bright contrast to the rose-wreath border, which—in spite of its name—is just as suitable for long-established homes as for the tables of newly-married couples. Sizes of cups and serving dishes are generous, shapes pleasing. For high value and low price we consider these dinner services equal to any of our many good offerings in the September Sale.

Second Gallery, New Building

## 7 Ways to the Coward Store

Contrary to the opinions of some folks, the Coward Shoe store is easily reached from all parts of New York and outlying districts. Seven main traffic lines bring you within a short walking distance.



**The Coward Shoe**

Save these directions for guidance when buying your next shoes. They lead to greater values in footwear, for you gain by our unpretentious location.

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## Vera Lesson Markers

The original transparent lesson marker. For twelve years used and spoken of in highest terms of appreciation for their helpfulness by those who know them.

\$1.50 and \$2.00 per book  
Excerpts from uncollected letters and sample marker for a stamp.

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## BRITAIN A LOYAL FRIEND OF FRANCE

Lord Charnwood Says Ruhr Impasse Proves Occupation Was Wrong, as England Contended

This article is the first of a series giving the views of eminent Europeans on the situation in the Ruhr, together with a discussion of Germany's ability to make payment in the way of reparations.

Lord Charnwood, author of the well known "Life of Abraham Lincoln," interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, said:

What I think about the Ruhr is what almost all Englishmen think. We do not understand the economic question in detail, but we know that our Government is a loyal friend of France, and when it opposed the occupation of the Ruhr we thought it was probably well advised and doubted if the French were so. We think now that events have proved this, for France was getting something in the way of reparations from Germany and is now getting nothing; besides which the complete ruin of Germany, which seems to be coming very near, would be bad business for us, for the French, and for everybody except the Bolsheviks.

The questions of what the Germans really can pay and of the economic policy which they ought to adopt for discharging their debts strike most of us as questions which should be settled by impartial experts—and I should add that the League of Nations would provide the best machinery for this purpose. The latest German offers went some way toward accepting a settlement of this sort, and we all thought they ought not to have been altogether rejected. But, though we think the French policy mistaken, and in effect very injurious to us, our friendship for France does make interference a very difficult problem. Our Government, therefore, can hardly be blamed for not having yet found a way of interfering effectively, and the Germans will be very much mistaken if they expect to see us taking sides with them against the French. All that our Government can do for the present is to watch for every opportunity of giving advice that may be useful.

There are, no doubt, some signs of a possible difference between us and the French which would go deeper than any question of the ways and means of getting reparation. The French, of course, care more for their future safety than for reparations. They are so far quite right, but it is natural enough if many Frenchmen are disposed to look for safety in the military predominance of France in Europe and the repression and enforcement by any means of any power which might again become dangerous. Apart from the Ruhr affair there have been other signs of a tendency of that sort in France. Now, we are united as a people in the conviction that "militant" aims of that sort, on our part or that of any other people, must end and deserve to end in disaster somehow and some time. English sympathies are pretty quick to take the side of any country which we come to look upon as the "under dog" for the time being, and English interests generally are quick to take the side of any country which we come to look upon as the "under dog" for the time being. The wholehearted foreign policy is to work toward a system of international relationships in which any nation which makes trouble will find all the other nations against it. The real size of the possible disagreement between us and France is that the French probably take less interest and believe less than we do in the rise of such a system. It is important to recognize candidly that there is the lurking tendency to divergence between us which I have indicated. But it is equally important to recognize that it is only a tendency, which may and should come to nothing in the end.

## EX-INDIAN OFFICERS SHY OF REJOINING

For 40 Vacancies in Air Force Only 17 Applications Received

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—With such a very large number of officers recently retired from the army, and with so many finding a genuine difficulty in taking up another career, some surprise has been expressed that a recent notification of 40 vacancies in the Royal Air Force, reserved for surplus officers in the Indian Army, has only brought in 17 applications. It is said to be a case of once bitten, twice shy.

Officers accepted for regular commissions, and having the assurance that, barring inefficiency or some factor avoidable by their own efforts, they were assured of a career for life, suddenly found themselves out of it for no reason except that of retrenchment. They are, therefore, not inclined to enter another branch of His Majesty's Forces. The Royal Air Force suffers from the further disadvantage that the commissions generally offered are short service of only seven years' duration, at the end of which time, the officer's flying career over, he would once again find himself liable to be retrenched.

It is unfortunate, for there can be little doubt that the retired officers of the Indian Army contain much valuable material for the Royal Air Force.

## POLAND CELEBRATES FESTIVAL TO HONOR MARSHAL PILSUDSKI

WARSAW, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Poland recently celebrated the ninth anniversary of the day on which the first Polish legion, under the leadership of its creator, Marshal Pilsudski, crossed the boundary from Galicia and hoisted the Polish flag on the Town Hall of Kielce. No words can describe the enthusiasm which greeted "Dziadek" (Grandpapa) as the soldiers affectionately call him. The members of the union of former legionists unyoked the horses from his carriage and bore him through the streets lined with admirers and echoing with frantic cheers.

And Pilsudski in return gave to his hearers of his very best, talking to

them for two hours as to his most familiar companions, and telling again the story of the Polish legion, moving them to laughter and to tears, and living with them again those wonderful first days of Poland's resurrection, when the daring little band met with unbelief and scorn and were treated as madmen who wanted to replunge the Nation into the dark days after the unsuccessful revolts of 1831 and 1863. "Dziadek" is the link that joins the past of heroic struggle to the present of attainment and the pledge that the new generation will prove not unworthy of the sacrifices of the past.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS BUY THE "DISCOVERY"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 25.—Captain Scott's old ship, Discovery, has been acquired by the Government of the Falkland Islands. She is at present in dry dock to undergo a thorough overhauling prior to proceeding to South Georgia and South Shetlands to obtain detailed evidence on the whale and its habits. It is hoped that she will get away in the spring of next year, and she will probably be gone

about three years. Lieutenant Stenhouse, who was captain of the Aurora relief expedition to Shackleton in 1914, has been appointed as master.

Research work will be carried out especially with regard to the whale and its habits, migration, and so forth. As it will be impossible to catch and mark an animal of the size of the whale, a small marked harpoon will be fixed into it, which will stick in the hide without causing injury. This will serve to identify it if it is caught in the future. Research work in oceanography, meteorology and magnetism will also be carried out.

## BELFAST INSTALLS NEW POWER HOUSE

DUBLIN, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Proof that Belfast is making up for lost time in the use of electric power is furnished by the recent opening of a new power house at the harbor by the Governor of Northern Ireland. It was not until 1895, 17 years after England had extensively used electric power, that Belfast had a public supply, when that progressive step was forced on the City Council by the activity of private companies threatening to rival their

gas undertaking, and in self-defense the corporation set up a station. As time went on the use of electric power progressed so rapidly elsewhere that the Imperial Government suggested that electrical development on a large scale was advisable on the part of the local authorities, and that this development should include provision for the shipyards. On the assumption that a subsidy would be granted by the Government, the corporation set to work, and, although they received no help, went on with the scheme, with the result that last year the total municipal supply was almost 30,000,000 units.

## G. C. BERGDOLL PAYS BIG AUTOMOBILE TAX

EBERBACH, Sept. 7 (P).—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the American draft evader, today paid the new state obligatory automobile tax inaugurated a month ago to supply funds to aid the Germans carrying on passive resistance in the Ruhr. He paid 2,500,000,000 marks on his two high-powered cars, in which he makes frequent trips. His latest trip was through the Black Forest with his mother, who soon will return to her home in Philadelphia.

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Here one may find, at all times, the individual gown for the important occasion. Especially interesting for the opening season are Dinner and Evening Gowns of the latest mode, fashioned of imported metal brocades of unusual splendor

### Beginning Monday

## A Choice Selection of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats

(49 inches long) fashionably made of unusually fine pelts—soft, pliable, lustrous; many of them having collar and cuffs of Skunk, Natural Squirrel or Viatka Squirrel; very exceptionally priced (considering quality)

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(Third Floor; Madison Avenue section)

### Beginning Monday

## The First Autumn Sale of Selected Lace Window Draperies

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Imported Hand-made Filet Lace Panels in widths of 44 and 54 inches (the same designs obtainable in both widths):

44-inch Panels . . . . . each \$8.75  
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### Inexpensive Lace Curtains

Irish point . . . . . per pair \$4.50 & 5.75  
Cluny combined with net . . . . . per pair 4.85

Uncommon concessions are represented in these low prices

(Fourth Floor)

### Beginning Monday

## A Very Unusual Offering of Women's Black Chiffon Velvet Gowns

for afternoon and evening  
at \$68.00

Sizes: 36 to 44 inches, bust measure

This offering presents a number of extremely modish effects at a remarkably low price

(Third Floor)

### Beginning Monday

## 10,000 Yards of Imported Cretonnes

all new and of fine quality, presenting a variety of the season's most attractive designs; a really wonderful opportunity at

58c. per yard

## Also 300 Pairs of Reversible Velour Portières

(8 feet in length, finished) made in B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms from selected velour of reliable quality, the colors and color combinations being those most in demand at this time; a very appealing value at

\$33.00 per pair

(Fourth Floor)







## ROMNEY BOYS' CAMP AN AUGURY OF GOOD

Comradeship Between Classes Is  
Likely to Be Stimulated by the  
Conditions of Intercourse

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 27.—This is the third year that the Duke of York's Boys' Camp has been held on the Romney Marshes. The idea of holding a camp for 400 boys, half of whom should be members of English public schools and half drawn from industrial concerns, originated with the Duke of York. A wealthy man offered to put up a sum of money for five years and the Duke decided to make the experiment of bringing together boys who would in their turn become directors and employers of labor, and boys who would under their direction become operatives, artisans, foremen of works, and so on. He thought that only good could result from encouraging the comradeship that ensues from playing games, bathing, and shouting choruses in evening singings.

### A Great Success

One of the organizers told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the first year was admittedly an experiment. This year it has been a great success. Different boys are chosen each year. Among the section leaders and camp officials who give their services for the love of the thing are two International Rugby footballers, a man who won the Victoria Cross in the war, a member of the Air Ministry, and so on, and among the public school boys are members of school fifteens and cricket elevens. The industrial boys, asked how they liked the camp, were enthusiastic in terse phrases. When the boys entered the camp it was impressed upon them that there was really only one rule: "Play the Game."

The boys are divided into 20 sections of 20 each, 10 schoolboys, 10 industrials. In the big dormitories of what used to be the Government aerodrome buildings, they sleep on straw-filled palliasses, alternate schoolboys and industrials.

### Perfect Equality

Games are so devised that there is no question of the schoolboys having an advantage. There are about 14 different games, and the rivalry between the 20 sections is intense. All boys compete in every event, and there is no such thing as giving up or not finishing. Every boy must finish in each event.

In the evening after supper all troop into the concert hall, and the voices of 400 young fellows just merging into manhood nearly lift the roof with "John Brown's Body," the words being thrown on to a screen by a magic lantern.

On the day when the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was in camp the Duke and Duchess of York came to see the boys. Several leaders of industry also came, and all agreed in saying that this annual camp was an inspiration and an augury of good for the future relations of employers and employed.

## INDIA INCREASES ITS IRRIGATION

Latest Project Includes a Tunnel  
Two Miles Long

BOMBAY, July 26 (Special Correspondence).—Several irrigation projects have been taken in hand in late years in India, and among them the Upper Swat Canal in the frontier province is one of the most important.

The main feature of the project is the great tunnel through the Malakand, which is 18 feet wide, 13½ feet high, and over two miles in length. It is bored through the toughest muscovite granite and took over 3½ years of continuous labor to complete.

The Purna project involves the construction of a reservoir at Swangi and another subsidiary reservoir at Sadhesar in the Purna Valley. The main reservoir when completed will be one of the largest of its kind in the world. The chief dam will be 162 feet high from the foundation. The length of the gorge proposed to be dammed is only 26 chains on the top and about eight chains at the bottom. The drainage area at the site of the dam is about 2700 square miles, and the total cost will be about 8,000,000 rupees (£533,333).

At present the area irrigated by the Government work in India is 28,500,000 acres. By the time the various projects now under construction are in full working order, a total of 40,000,000 is confidently expected.

The work of constructing the Sarda Canal, a gigantic irrigation scheme, is now in full swing. The total mileage of the canal will be over 4500 miles, with a further 1700 miles of drains. It will command an area of about 7,250,000 acres, at present unwatered by any canal. The total cost will be nearly 960,000,000 rupees (£64,000,000). The main barrage lies inside Nepal, an independent state, in the extreme north of India, and it will be completed in four years.

The barrage consists of 34 spans of 50 feet, each of which will be fitted with great steel gates to be worked from an overhead bridge. The proposed mechanism is such that one man can run along the bridge and by pulling the lever over each gate cause it to open. Thus, in case of a sudden flood, one man can throw open the whole river to the flood in a few minutes.

## CANADA HAS MINES— AMERICA HAS WEALTH

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Canada, endowed with mineral wealth of vast proportions, but handicapped by lack of capital to develop those resources, offers to United States capital an opportunity to co-operate in bringing out this wealth and an equal share in the products, said John A. Dresser, president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, addressing the Ameri-

## YUKON TO BE LINKED BY A RADIO SCHEME

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—First stations in a radio scheme which will link all parts of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories of Canada with other parts of the Dominion will be in operation at Dawson and Mayo by the middle of October, according to Maj. W. A. Steele of the Federal Govern-

ment Radio Department, who has left for the north to set up the first two units.

Eventually the scheme will consist of seven stations and will bring the whole of the Mackenzie River basin, as far north as Aklavik, on the Arctic Ocean, as well as the Yukon, into radio communication with civilization. Next year a station will be established at Fort McMurray and another at Fort Simpson. The following year will see stations built at Fort Smith, Fort Norman and Aklavik.

## TURKS TO CHANGE LAW OF ASSEMBLY

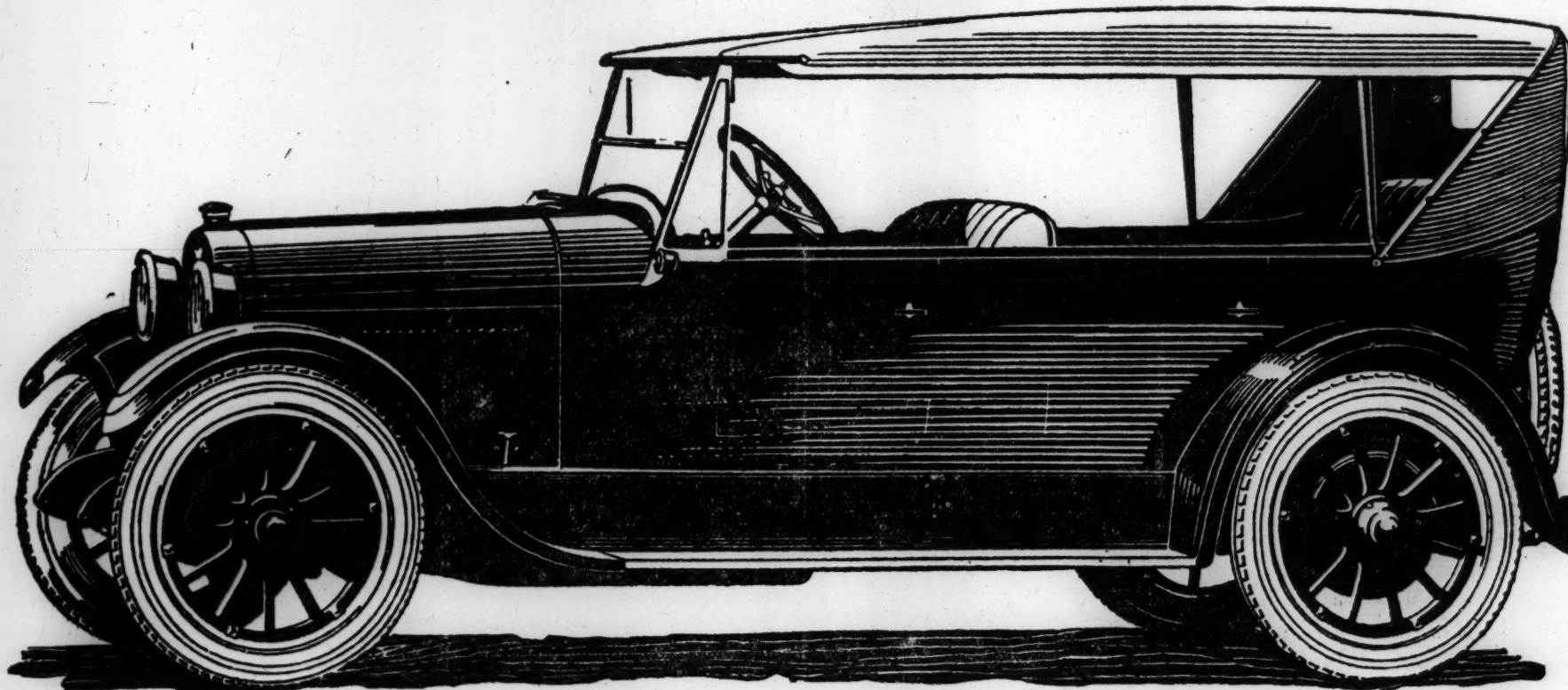
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence).—It is reported that the commission recently chosen by the Defense of Rights Party has prepared a plan for a radical change in the constitutional law of the Grand National Assembly. It is proposed that the new president of the council of ministers, who will be chosen by the members of the Assembly, present

the names of two candidates for each department, of whom the Assembly will then elect one. Heretofore the Assembly nominated each minister by a secret ballot. Each member of the council was personally responsible to the Assembly and could resign without involving the resignation of the entire Cabinet. Even the resignation of the president of the council did not affect the other ministries. It is likely that Rauf Bey, the present president of the council, will be re-elected by the Assembly.

## BUSINESS MISSION EN ROUTE TO MEXICO

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—A party of 125 members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, representing practically every business here, started yesterday a 15-day tour of Mexico in the interest of promoting trade relations between that country and the United States. In 1920 a similar expedition went to Mexico City.

# The New HIGH POWERED REO "SIXES"



The New 6-Cylinder Touring  
**\$1335** Add Tax  
At Lansing

DEVELOPED by nineteen years' experience, the 1924 line of Reo high-powered six-cylinder passenger cars more forcefully expresses the significance of Reo as "The Gold Standard of Values."

The rugged, powerful chassis is hung lower to the road for easier riding, greater safety and improved appearance. The double-frame mounting of power units,—long a distinctive Reo feature,—is maintained. So is the simple dual foot control.

Super strength marks the new rear axle, which combines the advantages of both the semi-floating and full floating types.

Greatly improved and oversized brakes with 15-inch drums and 2½-inch faces provide positive control; a simple, sure and safe design of time-tried goodness is assurance of continued efficiency.

Powered with the wonderful Reo 6-cylinder engine; nothing experimental nor untried. With intake valves in head and exhaust valves at side, positive lubrication and cooling systems and unusual accessibility, it provides dependable power for every driving condition.

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New Phaeton Reo \$1545 4Pass. Coupe \$1875 5Pass. Sedan \$1985 4Door Brougham \$2235

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## PEACE AND SUFFRAGE DRIVE IN MEXICO, MRS. CATT'S PLAN

**Crusade Will Extend to Porto Rico, Cuba, and Five Central American Countries—Seeks One Big Union**

By MARJORIE SHULER  
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will leave New York this fall to organize the women of Mexico, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the five Central American countries into one big union for equal suffrage and permanent peace. Mrs. Catt started the project by a trip last year through six South American republics, and the journey this year is in preparation for the second convention of the Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women, to take place in September, 1924, either in the Argentine or Brazil.

All the skill of this suffrage campaigner is going into the campaign in the Spanish-American countries. Every step of the way is being tested by the experience which Mrs. Catt gained in leading the women of the United States to victory and as president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance during a period when 30 countries gave the vote to women.

"We must not go too fast," she said today in her New York office. "The woman movement in Central and South America is 40 years behind the times, but it must be advanced with care and discretion. The work of women in those countries has been done within the church, not within the state. Other women have found an open door through the schools and through charity. In Spanish-America the church dominates. The schools are church schools, not public institutions. Charity

work is done through the churches, not through public institutions."

Mrs. Catt's first step will be a survey of the conditions of women, their educational advantages, their position under the civil code, their opportunities in business and professions. Questionnaires have been sent out and these with the results of Mrs. Catt's observations will be presented to the convention as the basis for a definite program of legislative activity by the various national groups making up the Pan-American Association.

From Oct. 27 to Nov. 20 Mrs. Catt will make a series of speeches in the United States on international relations. Her schedule, which opens at Brooklyn and ends at San Antonio, Tex., includes two speeches under the auspices of men's organizations. One of these is for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; the other is for the University of Michigan. Both of these groups have asked for talks on the present status of women.

The women's groups for whom she is to speak without exception have asked for lectures on conditions in Europe and the participation of the United States in world affairs. Mrs. Catt will make two speeches in Ohio, at Cleveland and Toledo; two in Wisconsin, at Milwaukee and Oshkosh. She will visit Chicago, Rochford, Ill., Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Quincy, Ill., Wichita Falls and San Antonio, Tex., going directly from San Antonio to Mexico.

of war did not exist, ordered the release of two political prisoners, declaring that Article 47 of the Constitution, which made provision for a referendum in the case of all bills other than money bills or such bills as shall be declared by both Houses to be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, had been ignored. From lamentable oversight, owing no doubt to the pressure of work, the Public Safety Bill had not been so declared, and was, therefore, in danger of being held up for seven days. There was, therefore, no reason why everyone of the 11,000 prisoners should not be immediately released. As this was the very thing the bill was intended to prevent, a second bill was rushed through both Houses, declaring the first to be necessary for the immediate preservation of public safety. This solved the difficulty and the Public Safety Bill became an act. On the bill's passage through the Senate, the question of the use of flogging evoked most discussion, but the majority agreed that stern action was necessary if the progress already made toward stability was to be maintained.

Sir John Keane's motion in the Senate to reject the Land Bill in the report stage is significant. In his opinion, the Land Bill made for less protection and security, because it substituted automatic acquisition of land for acquisition by negotiation or, as a last resort, by compulsion. The measure, he said, attempted to do by revolution what should be done by negotiation. "Because there is no compensation given, because it excites passions which it should be the object of legislation to allay, because the independence of the judiciary is not adequately safeguarded, because it strikes at the economic and productive power of the nation, I shall have to ask the House to divide on this measure," he said. Later he pleaded for more time to examine the bill or for a referendum. Though the Senate finally passed the bill, Sir John's criticism will have the effect of drawing public attention to a measure whose success will largely depend on the way it is administered. This Land Act will do away with the terms "landlord" and "tenant" in Ireland.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### SEEKING PUBLICITY

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Plans are under way by the Greater Vancouver Publicity Bureau co-operating with the Vancouver Island Tourist Association to raise a minimum of \$150,000 to carry on a progressive British Columbia publicity campaign. It is estimated that in a year tourists will spend from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in British Columbia. By the united effort of the various parts of the Province it is believed that it will be possible to bring 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 people to British Columbia annually, as compared with about 1,000,000 this year.

**WILDEY SAVINGS BANK**  
52 Boylston St., Boston  
Deposits Go on Interest  
SEPTEMBER 15  
JOIN OUR VACATION CLUB

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Italy's Attitude on Greco-Italian Quarrel

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Italy's attitude on the Greco-Italian quarrel bears a lamentable resemblance to the dispute of the tragic days of July and August, 1914. The swiftness and determination with which Mussolini has acted in bombarding and seizing the island of Corfu makes it clear that the Italian ultimatum to Greece was not intended to be accepted or complied with. Its aim was fixed upon the seizure of Corfu.

No nation could be expected to render complete and adequate satisfaction to so humiliating a note. The demands made upon the Greek Government were so drastic, and the time allowed for their fulfillment so brief, that Greece was powerless to meet the terms laid down by the ultimatum.

Nevertheless, the Greek Government made a substantial compliance with the terms of the ultimatum. The Greek reply was reasonable and capable of acceptance. It gave a basis for negotiation. Indeed, the Greek Government went a long way to satisfy the demands of the ultimatum. It is apparent that Signor Mussolini did not intend to acknowledge a basis for negotiation, as shown by his subsequent acts of bombardment and seizure of Corfu.

Is it possible that Mussolini fails to see Greece's conciliatory attitude in the present instance? Has the Greek Government, in its reply, sought to evade reparation and indemnity? Did it reject the terms of the ultimatum when more than half of them were unreservedly complied with, and the others given emphatic assurances of fair execution? Was it a reasonable demand for the immediate payment by Greece of more than \$2,000,000 at a time when Greece emerged hopelessly insolvent from a disastrous war?

Signor Mussolini is charged with knowledge of Greece's financial capacity. He knew, or he ought to have known, that Greece is incapable of paying such a sum. Knowing fully well this condition, he set his figure safely beyond the Greek Government's ability to reach. The only expectancy which he had of obtaining this money could come from the probable success of the Greek loan of \$3,000,000 through the League of Nations, to be applied to the care of the million and more of refugees now in Greece. Mussolini demands Greece's pound of flesh. His demand is nefarious and strangling.

Greece, however, is meeting the exigency with respectable calmness. Her

position is, nevertheless, one of pity, meriting the genuine sympathy and friendship of her sister nations. In her present plight she needs the support and co-operation of the other nations. The Greek Government has taken the only proper course—appeal to the League of Nations. The League is operative in Europe; it is in full force, and not dormant. Its creators intended it to be operative in a continent where ruptures are likely to arise on very slight provocations.

The present dispute falls unquestionably within the League's scope of authority. Both nations are obligated by Article XII of the Covenant to arbitration. Both Greece and Italy are signatories to the Covenant. The jurisdiction of the League to handle this case is sufficiently clear. The present dispute is of such character as to be likely to lead to a rupture. It is not, therefore, one which is merely local and dealable by the two parties immediately involved. Determination of the question should emanate from the Council of the League of Nations, and both parties are bound to abide by its decision.

The force and validity of the League in this test case will depend upon the prompt and thorough enforcement of the stipulations in the Covenant. All the signatories to the Covenant owe a sacred duty to humanity to unite in supporting the enforcement of the League's decision.

GEORGE DEMETER.  
216 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1923.

### EMANCIPATOR'S ROLE

#### SEEN FOR PRESIDENT

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 7 (P).—Declaring that President Coolidge has an opportunity to become a "second emancipator" by freeing the Nation from war, Joseph P. Tumulty, who was secretary to President Wilson, made a plea here last night that the United States take a larger part in shaping the affairs of the world toward peace.

Mr. Tumulty's address was delivered before the New Jersey Women's

Democratic convention, and included a suggestion that the "defects" of the League of Nations and the World Court be forgot and that a broad view be taken of the Nation's duty to humanity.

### CHARGES LAID AGAINST BULGARIAN MINISTERS

SOFIA, Sept. 7 (P).—Armed conspiracy against the state is the charge placed against the Bulgarian National Agrarian League and members of the Stamboulsky Cabinet in the indictment on which the Government will base its prosecution of the ex-ministers in their forthcoming trial.

The document, made public by the state attorney, alleges that the presidents of the Agrarian executive committees were instructed in orders issued last May to organize battle units everywhere which would constitute an army to be directed against all political opponents of the Government, rendering them ineffective for at least 20 years.

### DR. SUN PROPOSES CONFERENCE

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (P).—Sir Robert Ho Tung, prominent Chinese resident of Hong Kong, yesterday received a telegram from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, South China leader and head of the beleaguered Constitutional Government of Canton, stating that he was prepared personally to meet other Chinese leaders at a proposed round-table conference for the purpose of settling the political difficulties which have divided the country.

## CUBA'S FINANCES REPORTED GOOD

**Dr. Cuellar Seeks Co-operation With America**

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Cuba is represented as enjoying its greatest prosperity, and to continue these good times spokesmen for the Island Republic now visiting Washington are making an appeal for more frequent exchanges of views between the United States and that country, that there may develop a still better understanding.

Dr. Celso Cuellar, personal representative of President Zayas of Cuba, emphasized the desire of Cuba for closer co-operation with the United States, in a conversation with the Federal Reserve Board. In tracing the financial status of his country, Dr. Cuellar, who is a son-in-law of President Zayas, declared Cuban development, both internal and international, is dependent largely upon the economic policy which the United States may pursue with respect to the Island Republic. He said:

Ours is the only nation whose war debts have been fully liquidated. Our treasury has a record balance of over \$25,000,000. All accrued obligations have been met and we are paying all charges promptly as they mature.

**Houghton and Dutton Co.**  
BOSTON

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Examples of the Many Savings to be Found in Our Boys' Section

**All-Wool, 2-Pant Norfolk Suits**  
\$14.98

Made in the newest Fall models, with one golf and one plain knicker, well tailored, of excellent quality materials that will wear well and give your boy a well dressed appearance at all times. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

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Of Peggy and Devonshire cloth, some repps, trimmed with Irish linen, in middie and button-on styles. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

**COTTON FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS** Boys' Blouses, Knickers  
—One or two-piece styles. Sizes 6 to 18  
and Caps, each, .98¢

No buying at old and No Mail or Phone Orders. All orders shipped by express.

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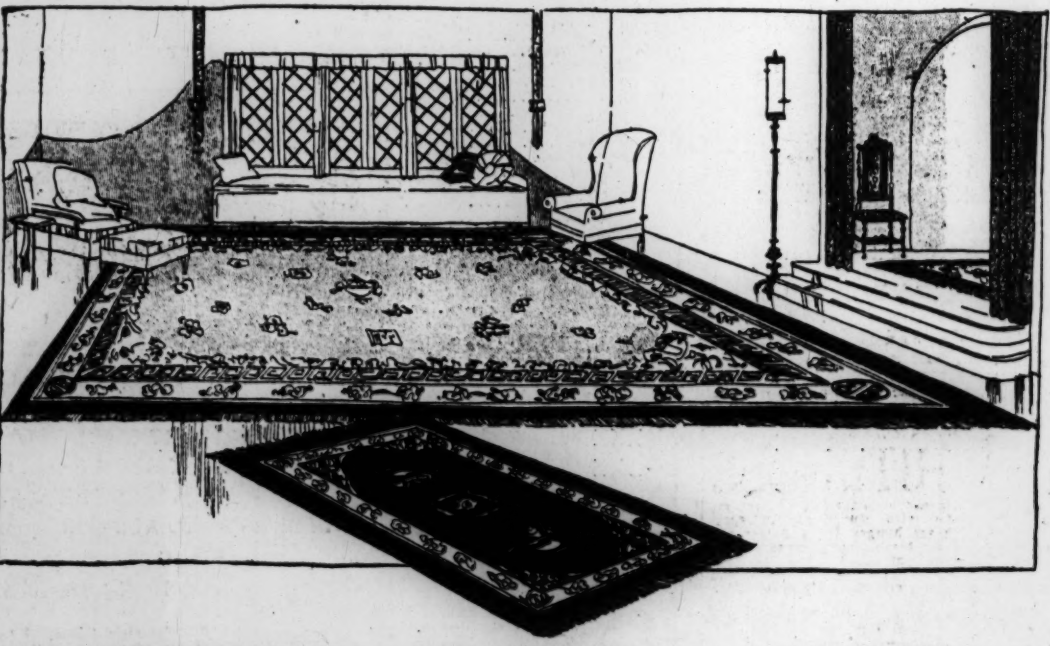
CHICAGO

September sale of several thousand

## Oriental and Chinese Rugs

—three "purchases" at important savings

The choicest rugs in our large stock are similarly underpriced—Royal Sarouk, Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Mosoul, Karadgar, Arak, Gorovan and other fine, famed weaves.



Small Mosoul Rugs  
—average 3x5.6—  
at 42.50

Small Hamedans  
—average 2.3x4—  
at 27.50

Beloochistans  
—average 2.6x3—  
at 18.50

All in rich tones and select designs—the Beloochistans in dark blue and rose.

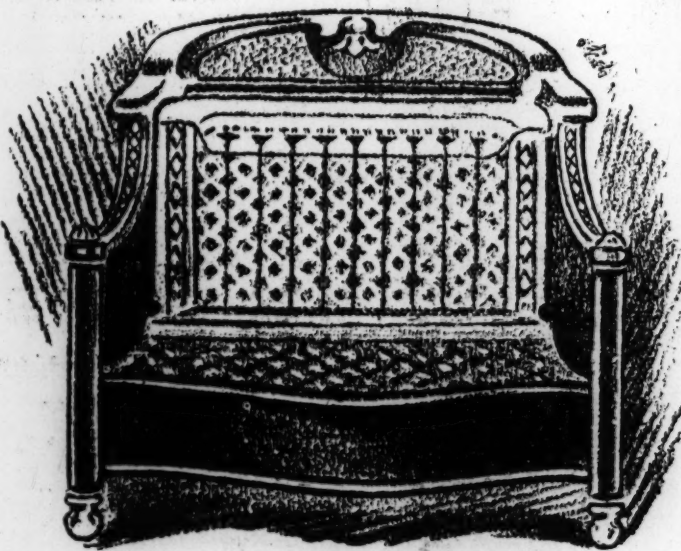
Gorovans and Araks, 8 x 11 to 9 x 12, at \$250

7.6 x 10.6 Araks in dark blue and rose, very special at \$165.

Extra size rugs, 11 x 15 to 14 x 22, Persian and Chinese, in a broad choice.

Oriental Rug Department, Eighth Floor.

# HOUSE HEATING WITH GAS



ONE OF THE MANY STYLES OF HUMPHREY RADIANTFIRES

A gas burner in your furnace is not practicable.

The thing to do is to have us install a Humphrey Radiantfire in your living room.

This will give you all the heat you need until very cold weather sets in.

When cold weather comes, you can use your Radiantfire instead of forcing the furnace to full draft.

Order Now, before the rush sets in. Terms on our easy monthly "pay-as-you-use-plan."

Thousands of satisfied customers know the comfort and beauty of Radiantfires and letters from them are always welcome in telling their experiences.

Call Beach 7060 for all offices.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

## "GAS IS BOSTON'S FUEL"



# IRREGULAR PRICE CHANGES IN DULL NEW YORK MARKET

## Virtual Settlement of the Coal Strike Has Good Influence

Dullness again characterized the New York stock market today, the usual leaders fluctuating within a narrow range. Uncovering of a few weak spots among the specialties had a depressing influence in other shares for which there was a speculative market. Coalers became quiet after an initial display of strength, due to a virtual settlement of the anthracite coal strike, but the independent strike which was under the ant, crept slowly upward. Crude, the leadership of Republic and issues exhibited moderate strength, Woolworth rising 3 points.

The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 300,000 shares.

Narrow and irregular price changes took place in today's crop bond dealings. The practical ending of the fairly brisk demand for the lens of the advance, Erie convertible 4s, leading American Water Works 5s, up 1 1/2, and Middle West 5s receipts, up 1, were the strong spots of the industrial group.

## EXPANSION IN BUSINESS RULES, ALTHOUGH UNEVEN

R. G. Dun's weekly review of domestic trade conditions in the United States says:

Evidence of expanding business multiply with the advancing season. It is not uniform and few signs of increase appear in some quarters, but the main tendency is in the right direction.

Preparations to meet autumn requirements have been more general and there has been a check to the restriction of outputs in some industries, while the advance in prices developing. While the advance in prices developing, caused some uneasiness in the Japanese market, the trend toward enlarging output continued and now that the vacation period is practically ended.

Curtailment of industrial and mercantile activities during the summer was lines, and current statistics of carloadings, show that distribution of goods is maintained in exceptionally heavy volume.

## WHEAT PRICES DEPRESSED BY CANADA CROP NEWS

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—"Bearish" reports regarding the Canadian wheat crop had a depressing influence on Chicago prices today during the early session. Opening prices, which ranged from 1.07 1/2 to 1.08 1/2, were followed by a moderate decline.

After opening unchanged to 1/4 cent, December 68 3/4 to 39 1/4, the corn market underwent a slight sag.

Oats started unchanged to 1/4 cent higher. December 39 1/2 to 39 3/4, the lower provisions were higher.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	5 1/2%
Renewal rate	5 1/2%
Outside commercial paper	5 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%
Bar gold in London	81 3/4
Mexican dollar	48 1/2
Canadian dollar	2 1/2

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	\$54,000,000
Year ago today	\$57,000,000
Balance	\$10,000,000
Year ago today	\$10,000,000
Excess for week	\$2,000,000
Week year ago	\$2,000,000
R. bank credit	24,174,471
53,000,000	

## Acceptance Market

Prime, Eligible	4 1/4%
60-90 days	4 1/4%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%
60-90 days	4 1/4%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%
60-90 days	4 1/4%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%

## Leading Central Bank Rates

United States	4 1/2%
France	4 1/2%
Germany	4 1/2%
Italy	4 1/2%
Japan	4 1/2%
Sweden	4 1/2%
Norway	4 1/2%
Denmark	4 1/2%
Belgium	4 1/2%
Netherlands	4 1/2%
Switzerland	4 1/2%
Austria	4 1/2%
Czechoslovakia	4 1/2%
Poland	4 1/2%
Rumania	4 1/2%
Greece	4 1/2%
Portugal	4 1/2%
Spain	4 1/2%
Yugoslavia	4 1/2%
Serbia	4 1/2%
Croatia	4 1/2%
Slovenia	4 1/2%
Bulgaria	4 1/2%
Russia	4 1/2%
Ukraine	4 1/2%
Belarus	4 1/2%
Lithuania	4 1/2%
Latvia	4 1/2%
Estonia	4 1/2%
Finland	4 1/2%
Iceland	4 1/2%
Faroe Islands	4 1/2%
Greenland	4 1/2%
Arctic Islands	4 1/2%
Antarctic Islands	4 1/2%

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current	Previous	Parity
French franc	18.48	18.48
Belgian franc	135.48	135.48
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48
Italian lire	20.48	20.48
Spanish peseta	166.48	166.48
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48
Greek drachma	100.48	100.48
Russian ruble	100.48	100.48
Polish zloty	100.48	100.48
Czechoslovakian koruna	100.48	100.48
Slovakian koruna	100.48	100.48
Serbian dinar	100.48	100.48
Croatian kuna	100.48	100.48
Slovenian tolar	100.48	100.48
Bulgarian lev	100.48	100.48
Rumanian lei	100.48	100.48
Yugoslavian dinar	100.48	100.48
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Rumanian lei		



## Quick Recovery From Depression Experienced in Financial District

### May Bring Closer Union

It is not unlikely that this experience of Japan will result in a closer union between that country and the United States, and that the bugaboo of war between the two nations, about which so much has been heard in recent years, will largely, if not altogether, disappear. This should be a highly important factor in the business of this country and in the market for American secur-

### Reparations Question

On the whole, the reports regarding the situation between Germany and France have been somewhat more encouraging. Day by day there has been increasing evidence of the determination on the part of the French ministry in Germany to settle the reparations question direct with France. This is what should be done and what should have been done long ago.

Apparently the leaders of both nations are in a better frame of mind to negotiate with each other direct than at any time since the signing of the Peace Treaty.

The opinion has been expressed that probable financing for Japan on a large scale would be a floating of European securities in this country, in the event of a comparatively early settlement between France and Germany, together with increased business in the United States, might tighten money and credits in this country. So high an authority on financial affairs as Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was quoted as expressing the opinion that such a situation would not greatly affect the monetary situation in the United States. There has been little change in local quotations for either call or time funds.

Railroad officials expect a continuance of traffic on a large scale during the rest of this year. Speculators proceeded on the assumption this week that the coal strike would not be of long duration. The rate of return of the leading railroads of the United States for July was, as a whole, was only 4.93 per cent. The western roads did not do nearly as well, and consequently brought down the general average materially. For June the percentage was 5.47 per cent, while in April it was as high as 10.50 per cent. Net earnings in July were reduced and charges, which are expected to be considerably less the rest of the year.

The proposed issue has been much discussed in financial circles recently. This is the first move by the committee to put it actually into effect. The issue will bear 5 per cent and will mature in 2008. The application for authority to issue the bonds says they will be sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York bankers at 97 per cent of par. Proceeds of the issue will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for expenditures already made.

101%	12%	Cent Leather	% pf	\$700
79%	40%	Cent Leather pf		960
36%	28	Century Ribbon		100
45%	5%	Century Ribbon		2100
45	23	Certain Teed P		100
76	46%	Chandler Mot		2400
104%	96	Ches & Ohio pf		300
3%		Chi & Alton		28400
3%	3%	Chi & Alton pf		27400
62%	49%	Chi & Erie		200
7	4	Chi Gr Western		100
17	8%	Chi Gr West pf		500
26%	14%	Chi M & St Paul		3200

## gineering Shares Benefit

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 8.—There have been many influences at work this week to affect stock exchange conditions, ranging from the Italo-Greece crisis to the Japanese earthquake, and including the fortnightly settlement of the rumors of an impending increase in the discount rate of the Bank of England, all of which factors contributed to the heaviness late in the week of gilt-edge securities.

Business was on a small scale, and there was considerable hesitation even after the first shock of the accumu-

that less than £500,000 will cover the losses, as liability in respect to the earthquake has been specifically excluded from all ordinary fire policies. It is not forgotten, however, in the case of the great San Francisco earthquake that some companies accepted this liability despite the exclusion.

### Japanese Loan Prospect

A Japanese loan here, amounting to \$20,000,000, is spoken of. Advices from Tokyo have been aroused by the treasury decision to reduce the interest rate on the 16% national savings certificate so that it will accumulate to £1 in six years instead of five, as at

Production figures for the iron and steel trade for July show that the output of pig iron declined in June by nearly 38,000 tons, steel ingots and castings by 143,000 tons, furnaces in blast by 16,000. Incidentally, for the first time since last year the average value of iron and steel shares fell below par.

Coal markets have shown some improvement, but orders so far have been only moderate.

The cotton industry still is under the

52	49%	50%	1%	22%	9%	..	In
30%	30%	30%	1%	11	8	..	In
40	39%	39%	1%	23	6%	..	In
34%	34%	34%	1%	27%	19%	3	3
62%	61%	61%	1%	26	15	..	In
93%	93%	93%	1%	98%	71	6	In
99	98%	98%	1%	116%	107	7	In
31%	2%	2%	1%	11%	4%	..	In
50	5%	5%	1%	47	13%	..	In
25	25	25	1%	16%	11%	..	In
50	50	50	1%	58%	30%	..	In
4%	4%	4%	1%	75	64%	2	In
11%	10%	10%	1%	19%	8	..	In
17%	16	17%	1%	41%	26%	1	In

**DIVIDENDS**

Falge Detroit Motor Company declare the regular quarterly dividend of 3 pence on the common, payable Oct. 3 per cent on the stock of record Sept. 20 and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the

American Wholesale Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 1.

Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio R. Co. declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$2 on the stock trust certificates, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1.

Dayton Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 1.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 1.

Gulf Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/4 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 1.

International Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents

company recently declared an extra cash dividend of 25 per cent.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Canadian Connecticut Cotton Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

New York Air Brake Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the class A stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 7.

... Rapid Transit	1500	15	14	15	-
... Agricultural ..	1700	4%	4	4	4
... Agricul pf ..	400	13%	11	12	12
... Cement ..	600	37%	35	36	36
... Combust ..	5000	23%	22	23	23
... Gr North ..	700	15%	15	15	-
... Harv ..	4000	77%	72%	76%	+
... Harv pf ..	300	107%	106%	107%	+
... Mer Marine ..	1900	7%	7	7	+
... Mer Mar pf ..	12700	38	38	36%	+
... Nickel ..	5700	13	13	12%	+
... Paper ..	700	35%	34	35%	+
... Shoe ..	200	73	72%	72%	+
... Invincible Oil ..	3000	9%	9	9%	+
... Stereotype ..	100	32	32	32	+

### Rate of \$19 a Share

Republic Iron & Steel has been one of the strong spots in the recent New York trading. On Thursday it touched 50. This was the first time since June 1934 that the common has sold above 50.

At Thursday's high the stock was 10 1/2 points from the current year's touched on June 30, and was off 1 1/2 from the 1923 high reached on March 1. There is nothing new to account for advance.

It is a matter of general knowledge that Republic's earnings in the first

Republic has always shown the largest per share earnings of the steel co-

Satisfactory service and right rates

---

AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS  
**TAX SERVICE**  
T. E. CAVE, C. A.  
189 Baylston St. BOSTON, MASS.

---

1%	50%	41	4	Phillips
1%	69%	20	2	Phillips Pet
1%	15%	6%		Pierce-Arrow
1%	15%	6%		Pierce-Arrow pr pf
1%	72%	60		Pierce-Ar pr pf
3%	6%	1%		Pierce Oil
1%	100%	97	8	Pitts Coal pf
1%	50%	33%		Pitts & W Va
3%	11%	10		Pitts Util pf
1%	3%	92		Pitts Steel
1%	3%	47	3	Postum Cereal
2%	81%	49		Pressed Steel Car
1%	58%	23%	2	*Pub & Ref
1%	51%	42%	4	Public Serv N J

panies. Last year it showed only

The Cuba Railroad during the year ended June 30, 1923, had a net income of \$13,129,297, after taxes and charges equal, after preferred stock dividend to \$16 a share on \$15,800,000 outstanding common stock, compared with \$46,444, or \$5.99 a share in the previous year.

The income account shows the changes when compared with the previous year:

	1922	Inc.
Gross earnings .....	\$14,146,198	\$2,424,000
Net after tax .....	4,354,892	1,242,000

**W. R. BULL & CO.**  
Incorporated  
**BONDS & STOCKS for INVESTMENT**  
First National Bank Building  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

*An Account  
in a  
Good Bank*

Federal Reserve System, with  
correspondents in leading  
cities, by simply writing us  
letter.

**Citizens National Bank**  
179 Summer St., Boston, U. S. A.,  
and 149 State St.

[illegible]

The chief Tokyo banks will pay from 1100 to 1400 accounts not exceeding 100 yen each, but it is hoped that the institutions will be able to make payments beyond that when they see fit.

The Bank of Japan is ready to go to the maximum any bank on a par is made to delay in the vaults, and such an important part of the Bank of Japan are sub-

WILLIAM H. DWELLY, Treas.  
Boston, Mass., August 31, 1923.

Letter

**Kidder, F**  
BOSTON

2	White Eagle Oil.....	1900	23 1/2	44 1/2
2	White Oil.....	1900	51 3/4	40 1/2
2	White Oil.....	1900	1 1/2	1 1/2
2	Wickwire Spencer.....	7200	80 1/2	74 1/2
2	Wickwire Over.....	4000	70 1/2	63 1/2
2	Willis Over pf.....	4000	70 1/2	68 1/2
2	Wilson & Co.....	200	23 1/2	24 1/2
2	Wisconsin Cent.....	600	29 1/2	28
8	Woolworth.....	700	25 1/2	24 1/2
2	Worth Pump.....	200	29 1/2	29 1/2
1	Wright Aero.....	400	9 1/2	9 1/2
5	Youngstown.....	300	70 1/2	68

2 1/2 cts. per share.  
 dividend. \*Sales through Friday.  
 Aggregate sales for week: Stocks, 2,516,000  
 9,000.

**ROAD'S ORE FREIGHT**

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not ex-  
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able to  
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building,  
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**HORNBLOW  
& WEEKS**  
Established 1858

Members of New York, Boston  
Chicago Stock Exchanges

ers of Credit  
for the

**Peabody & Co.**  
Founded in 1865  
NEW YORK  
PROVIDENCE

51  $\frac{1}{2}$   
51  $\frac{1}{2}$   
13  $\frac{1}{2}$   
84  $\frac{1}{2}$   
74  $\frac{3}{4}$   
68  $\frac{1}{2}$   
24  $\frac{1}{2}$   
29  $\frac{1}{2}$   
253  $\frac{1}{2}$   
29  $\frac{1}{2}$   
9  $\frac{1}{2}$   
70  $\frac{1}{2}$

0 shares;

BIG

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n and

etland



## Devonshire Golf Cup Returns to Canada

## United States Team Loses It for First Time in Four Years

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 8 (Special)—After a sojourn of four years in the United States, the Devonshire Cup returns to Canada, as in yesterday's International team match between 15 players from each of the United States and Canadian senior associations, the latter won by 18 points to 13. The

trophy was presented for annual competition by the Duke of Devonshire in 1918, when it was won by Canada, but since then the United States team has been successful. The match was played at the Royal Montreal Club yesterday morning, in connection with the annual championship of the Canadian Senior Golf Association.

The first match to finish brought three points to the defenders, but as the Canadians secured two points on each of the next two matches they went into the lead and held it throughout, although the margin was close until near the end, when Canada added three points in the last two matches. The summary:

UNITED STATES		Pts.
Frederick Snare, Garden City, N. Y.	.....	3
Ernest Hanson, Dallas, Tex.	.....	3
M. J. Condon, Garden City, N. Y.	.....	0
C. D. Cook, Arcola, N. J.	.....	0
W. E. Freeman, Garden City, N. Y.	.....	0
F. M. Bacon Jr., Garden City, N. Y.	.....	0
S. N. Redfield, Hartford, Conn.	.....	0
H. B. Rostel, Chicago, Ill.	.....	0
Edison M. Hill, Englewood, N. J.	.....	0
F. B. Ecker, Greenwich, Conn.	.....	0
W. E. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, N. Y.	.....	3
W. E. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, N. Y.	.....	3
W. W. Pratt, Hartford, Conn.	.....	3
G. L. Fordyce, Youngstown, O.	.....	0
J. A. Peck, Apawamis, N. Y.	.....	0
Total	.....	14

CANADA		Pts.
W. R. Baker, Royal Montreal.	.....	2
G. S. Lyon, Lambton.	.....	2
G. S. Ross, Kanawaki.	.....	2
C. Collier, Ottawa.	.....	2
H. G. Wilson, Winnipeg.	.....	2
G. C. Heintzmann, Lambton.	.....	2
C. P. Wilson, Winnipeg.	.....	2
A. Parker, Lambton.	.....	2
G. T. Brown, London.	.....	2
A. A. Bogert, Toronto.	.....	1
A. F. Rogers, Lambton.	.....	1
W. J. Macdonald, Ottawa.	.....	1
P. D. Ross, Ottawa.	.....	1
Hon. M. Burrell, Ottawa.	.....	1
T. E. Nerrett, Royal Montreal.	.....	1
Total	.....	18

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore .....	96	50	65.5
Rochester .....	91	60	60.0
Buffalo .....	78	72	52.0
Toronto .....	75	74	50.5
Reading .....	73	73	50.0
Syracuse .....	66	84	44.0
Newark .....	57	87	39.0
Jersey City .....	56	93	37.0

RESULTS FRIDAY	
Reading 7, Jersey City 6.	
Baltimore 9, Newark 5.	
Rochester 6, Syracuse 1.	
Toronto 7, Buffalo 6.	

**Randall's Flower Shop**  
22 Pearl Street, Worcester  
Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

**SHOP AT  
SHERERS**

Cooler Nights Call for  
**Warmer Blankets!**

Let Sherer's help you with this problem.  
In addition to the well-known

**Oregon City Blankets at \$10.98**


we stock hundreds of other good kinds in  
cotton, part wool and pure wool, at ex-  
tremely low prices.

**WORCESTER, MASS.**

---

**Gross Strauss Co.**

335-337 Main St.  
**WORCESTER, MASS.**



**FROCKS of**  
**Character**  
**\$19.<sup>75</sup> to \$150.<sup>00</sup>**

Charming frocks developed in the new and beautiful Charmeen, Twill Cords, Crepe Satins, Chiffon Velvets, and Metal Cloths. Drapes, pleats, tiers and tucks all express the trend of the most authentic Styles for the coming season. Shown in all shades of the new Autumn colors.

**GIL BRANSEN**

**GULBRANSEN**  
THE REGISTERING PIANO

A remarkable Player-Piano whose prices are standard—and branded plainly upon the back of each Piano. It's popularity has swept the country, a fact you'll appreciate when you hear it—and play it.

**CO.,** 284 MAIN STREET  
WORCESTER, MASS.







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Women's Shop Third Floor  
ONE NEED ONLY TO HAVE A TASTE  
FOR STYLE TO APPRECIATE THE  
CHARM OF OUR SPORTS APPAREL  
FOR WOMEN

Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.

115 Asylum St. at Trumbull

G. FOX &amp; COMPANY, Inc.

Agents for the  
beautifulBetty Wales Dresses  
for Misses and Small Women

Monogrammed Stationery  
for the Girl Returning to  
School or College

Harry L. Perkins Co., Inc.

Stationers, Engravers, Office Outfitters

Seventy Years of Service

It is with the record of con-  
tinued and helpful service that  
this bank, established in 1849,  
solicits your business.

State Bank &amp; Trust Company

Hartford, Conn.

JEROME E. SAGE

NEW FALL MODELS  
ARRIVING

You are invited to look over our stock.

Smart New Apparel for Women

Has Arrived

The Luke Horsfall Co.  
93 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.  
"IT PAYS TO BUY OUR KIND"

LUX, BOND &amp; LUX, INC.

Jewelry

PENS AND PENCILS

Eversharp Pencils \$1.00 up

Conklin Pens and Pencils

Waterman Fountain Pens

The Flint Bruce Co.

COMPLETE HOUSE AND  
OFFICE FURNITURE

Goods as Represented

103 Asylum St. 150 TRUMBULL ST.

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THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.

203 PEARL STREET

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LEWANDOS

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"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

BEST OF BAKED FOODS

FRESH FROM THE OVEN

Two Shops: 559-1123 Main Street

HANAN SHOES

For Men and Women

James Lawrence &amp; Son

753 Main Street

BEARDSLEY &amp; BEARDSLEY

INSURANCE

670 MAIN STREET

CHAS. W. DOWNING

MEN'S WEAR

Hotel Garde Bldg.

JOSEPHINE A. SMITH

Public Stenographer

750 Main St., Room 1408 Tel. 2-3202

Meriden

Brown Shoe Company

Cantleaver Shoes

48 COLONY STREET

LENA LANGHEHR

The Needlecraft

34 West Main Street

THE MERRILL SHOP

Ladies' Blouses, Silk Underwear, Hosiery, etc.

62 WEST MAIN STREET

New Haven

Summer Term Piano and Harmony.

Children and Adults.

JESSIE KEYES DEWELL

585 Orange Street

Norwalk

MILTON ELWOOD

Fall Shoes Now Appearing

122 Washington St. No. Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS &amp; STEVENS

CLOTHING

Two Stores

Norwalk and South Norwalk

HERBERT W. GORHAM

Painter and Decorator

58 Gregory Boulevard, East Norwalk, Conn.

The ALFRED FOX PIANO COMPANY

Piano

The America Reproducing Piano

30 North Main Street

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

## CONNECTICUT

## Norwalk

(Continued)

Tristram &amp; Hyatt

"Norwalk's Leading Dry Goods Store"

Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear,

Rugs, Window Shades, Linoleum,

Trunks, Blankets

NORWALK, CONN.

ANGELINE FURNITURE COMPANY

ARTISTIC HOME FURNISHINGS

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Phone 256

NORWALK AGENCY, Inc.

S. J. KEELER, Manager

Real Estate and Insurance

NORWALK, CONN.

ALBERT D. MORGAN

Hardware, Fishing Tackle, Paints, Guns

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

CHARLES A. SMITH

ADVERTISING

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The T. B. Wickwire Company

STORAGE WAREHOUSE

Long Distance Moving Daily Service to New York

L. M. PIKE COMPANY

"Largest Sheet Music Store in Town"—Victrolas

—Records—Pianos—Developing and Printing

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Shelton

THOMAS G. WARD

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INSURANCE AND SURETY BONDS

3 Hurley Bldg., Shelton, Conn.

Factory Sites, Farm and City Property in

Ansonia, Derby, Shelton and Seymour

Waterbury

FOR FRUIT JARS

SEE TEMPLETON

We Have a Carload

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Many Novelties at Allgemeine  
Deutscher Musikverein Festival

By PAUL SCHWERS

Berlin, Aug. 15  
THE chief attraction for those seriously interested in music in Germany is the annual assembly of musicians arranged by the Allgemeine Deutscher Musikverein. This society is the oldest and most important association of professional musicians and friends of music in Germany. The society is not confined to Germany alone but comprises the whole range of the German language and culture in Europe. The principal musicians of Switzerland belong to it, as well as leaders in musical circles of Austria and the subsequent Austrian states. Also, in America the society can boast of many an eminent musician among its members.

Founded in 1851 by Franz Liszt, its chief object was, and is still, to promote musical progress and to pave the way for what is novel and worthy of note. An annual series of performances connected with a general assembly serves this end. The society has exercised a decided influence upon the development of art in Germany, having been for the last 50 years a pioneer and path-maker, turning the attention of the musical world to young and aspiring talents.

First, Liszt himself, later Brahms, Richard Strauss, and Gustav Mahler (to mention the most eminent names only) appeared before the public with their principal works in the festivals of the society. But even the most recent development in music has not been overlooked by the society, which has brought about the first performances of Arnold Schönberg's and, quite of late, Eduard Erdmann's, Heinz Tiesens's, Alois Haba's, Ernst Krenek's and Paul Hindemith's most important works.

## A Brilliant Revival

For 10 years Richard Strauss was president of the society. His successor in 1909 was Max Schillings, the composer of "Mona Lisa." Since 1910 the management has been in the hands of Dr. Friedrich Rösch, an old friend of Richard Strauss who with him founded the Association of German Composers 20 years ago. Dr. Rösch is at the same time sole representative of the entire body of German musicians, seeing to their interests with regard to negotiations with the authorities. He has striven most effectively for the benefit of German composers, and is also an eminent "art-politician" as well as a most eloquent orator. Under his leadership the society is now undergoing a new and brilliant revival, after having had to reduce its work considerably during the war.

The assemblies and performances of the society take place every year in different towns qualified for such an undertaking. There are at all times cities enough whose enthusiasm for music induces them to invite the society. Thus it has ever been since its foundation at Weimar. As I remarked, the society is by no means confined to the German frontiers, and so its musical festivals have been celebrated also in Basel, Zürich, Vienna and Graz (St. Gallen).

This year Kassel was selected, the old home of art and residence of the Prince-Electors of Hesse. Kassel has a new and excellent municipal concert hall, completed after the war, and a modern opera house supported by the State, built a short time before the war and beautifully situated. A state orchestra of high artistic quality and large, well-trained choirs were at the disposal of Robert Laugs, the accomplished conductor of the State Opera, who produced a series of brilliant performances in the new hall, in all, and comprising three great orchestral and choral concerts, a chamber-music concert and an opera.

## Shrek's "Schatzgräber"

For the "Festive Opera" Franz Shrek's "Schatzgräber" was given. It is the custom on such an occasion to give an opera hitherto unknown. In view of the exorbitant costs, that was out of the question this time. The Kassel opera stood the test with high honors before a tribunal of professionals and distinguished critics from all over Germany.

Shrek's opera, however, scarcely succeeded in raising new admirers. On the contrary, the superficial charms of this score, worked out by every possible means of craft, already are beginning to lose color, and the essential musical substance is too insignificant to conceal the insipid theatrical pose of the wording. They call Shrek the modern Meyerbeer. That seems rather hard on the man, but it is nevertheless not far from the truth. Shrek is gifted with a remarkable talent for effective sounds and certain theatrical impressions, but it needs more than that to write an opera capable of living. He is, no doubt, for the time being, an interesting individuality, but whether his prevailing works will stand the test in the distant future is a question I should rather prefer to answer in the negative.

Among the soloists of the Kassel opera the tenor, Franz Windgassen, excelled in the part of Ellis. Frau Mary Keyser was not quite high-spirited enough for the part of Elis, nor was her voice adequate to the demands. The conductor, Dr. Zulauf, deserves high praise for the manner in which he wielded the baton.

## New Krenek Symphony

The main points of interest at Kassel were the concerts, with mostly original performances, the most interesting of which was the new (second) symphony of Ernst Krenek, a composer of modern bent, only 23 years of age. He is a pupil of Shrek, who brought him from Vienna to Berlin. Shrek, as everybody knows, has presided for the last three years over the State High School of Music in Berlin. Young Krenek, however,

has not followed in his teacher's footsteps. He has steadily turned away from Shrek's style and despises all sensual effects in music. He has, no doubt, a head of his own, and a conspicuous talent which is only in danger of losing its way in an unfruitful bypath. I shall have further occasion later to express my opinion of Krenek.

This new symphony contains in its three movements a number of important details, but on the whole it is lacking in spiritual consistency and spontaneous musical qualities. Compared with its intrinsic value it is too lengthy by far. The best part is the second movement, a scherzo, ingeniously devised and of fascinating character. The symphony winds up with tremendous explosions of discord exceeding all bounds of moderation. A monstrous effect, to be sure, but a hideous one. This piece, in its way an important document of the day, called forth a most stormy controversy. Applause as well as manifestations of extreme displeasure continued for quite a quarter of an hour.

## Music to "Hamlet"

Less excitement was created by a chamber-symphony, also in three movements, by the Berlin composer, Max Busching. It is indeed cleverly worked out, but it is too monotonous and of a cheerless character, although there is no mistaking the composer's talent.

A concerto grosso for two orchestras and piano by the headstrong Bavarian Kaminski, composed in the style of the eighteenth century, does not quite realize an idea which, in itself, is beautiful and artistic. Kaminski, whose great choral-psalm created such a sensation at the Nürnberg Musical Festival two years ago, is a man who calls for great expectations.

Wilhelm Petersen also owes his renown to the Nürnberg Festival, where his first symphony met with success at its first appearance. His "Easter Symphony," built up in one movement upon a hymn tune, was

ment, presides over the Munich Academy. He is at the same time conductor of the great symphony concerts in Munich. For years past he has also been on the committee of the Allgemeine Deutscher Musikverein.

A vocal composition by Max Reger, "Song of the Transfigured," was also performed. This piece is so excessively difficult to render that even the most efficient choral societies have not ventured to grapple with it so far. Although it is by no means one of the composer's latest works, the Kassel performance was but the third that ever took place. But even there the rendering of this extremely delicate and graceful composition was not unexceptionable.

## Chamber Music

First and foremost among the composers of chamber music we must mention Ernst Toch. His string quartet, op. 18, is really a successful and well adjusted work of art, abounding in musical ideas, and, in spite of its modern tendency, full of exuberant melody. The slow movement is one of the most beautiful pieces that have been written for string quartet in recent years.

Another string quartet by Hermann Kundigraber is interesting in certain



Fountains of Wilhelmshöhe at Kassel

presented this time, but although showing forth the composer's lofty aspirations, it does not succeed in leaving so vivid an impression.

More applause was bestowed upon Heinz Tiesens's music to "Hamlet." Not so extremely modern, this composition contents itself with being simply descriptive but nevertheless is not lacking in real sentiment.

Some songs with orchestral accompaniment, by A. von Waltershausen, were cordially received, although they pay more regard to the past than to the future, which, by the way, need not necessarily be looked upon as a shortcoming.

A violin concerto by Emil Bohnke gave Georg Kulenkampff-Post, the young maestro-violinist, ample opportunity of showing that he is equal to any technical demands. The piece itself is written in a flowing and brilliant style, but it is too long and the different themes are not sufficiently original.

A series of charming miniatures for orchestra from the pen of the skillful Frankfurt master, Bernhard Sekles, styled "Visions," sounded very pretty indeed, but there are too many of them.

The most prominent vocal composition was Walter Braunfels's sonorous "Te Deum," written in grand style, just a bit superficial, yet dashed off in rapturous colors.

Ponderous choruses for male voices with orchestra accompaniment by Siegmund von Hausegger, "Battle Song" and "Dead March," were received with enthusiastic applause. Hausegger is one of the leading intellectual personages in musical affairs in Germany. He hails from the Bayreuth School and, at the present mo-



State Opera House (left) and Municipal Concert Hall at Kassel, Where This Year's Festival of the Allgemeine Deutscher Musikverein Was Held

Seven Operatic Premières  
in Buenos Aires Season

Buenos Aires, Aug. 10

Special Correspondence

WITH the performance of Aug. 7, the sixteenth opera season at the Colon Theater came to an end. The financial result of the venture has been far from satisfactory; season subscriptions were considerably below last year's figure, and public support, as gauged by nightly box office receipts, showed a lamentable falling off.

Though the season has been a failure financially, from an artistic point of view it has been a success—considerably better than was to be expected under the adverse circumstances. The principal attraction of the season undoubtedly was Richard Strauss' "Elektra," one of the most spectacular productions of the contemporary lyric stage. In "Debora e Jaele" (Ildebrando Pizzetti) and "Sakuntala" (Franco Alfano), Argentine opera lovers were given two works of world-wide acceptance belonging to the modern Italian school; while Primo Riccitelli's "I Compagnacci" showed that among the younger musicians of Italy there are a few devotees of the realistic, which today is despised.

Manuel de Falla's "La Vida Breve," the fifth of the foreign premières of the season, interested the audience considerably, since, apart from its intrinsic merits, it has signalled a renaissance of Spanish music.

## Argentine Premières

The Argentine premières were Felipe Boero's dramatic sketch, "Raquel," and Gildardo Gilardi's legendary romance, "Ise." These works will not add to the luster of the Argentine lyric stage. With the close of the season they have retired to slumber in the archives of the Colon Theater in company with Hector Panizza's "Aurora," Cesar A. Statti's "Blanche de Beaulieu," Carlos Lopez Buchardo's "Sueño del Alma," Eduardo Genda Manilla's "Ivan," Pascual de Rogati's "Huenuac," Carlos Pedrell's "Ardid de Amor," Boero's "Tucuman," and Ariadne and Dionisius. Constantino Gaito's "Flor de Nieve," and Florio M. Ugarte's "Sanka," all of which had their first hour upon the stage of the Colon, after which it has occurred to no one to exhumate them.

In addition to the seven premières mentioned, the following well-known operas were included in the 105 functions of the season: "Salomé," 6; "Tristan und Isolde," 5; "Walküre," 5; "Marouf," 1; "Aida," 7; "Luisa," 4; "Rigoletto," 7; "Lohengrin," 5; "Wilhelm Tell," 6; "Lucia di Lammermoor," 9; "Traviata," 6; "Sonnambula," 1; "Tosca," 6; "Trovador," 3; "Mignon Lescail," 2; "Dannazione di Faust," 3; "Aida," 3; "Manon," 7; the full number being completed with the 5 of "Elektra," 4 of "Debora e Jaele," 6 of "Raquel," 2 of "Ise," 4 of "La Vida Breve," 6 of "I Compagnacci," and 2 of "Sakuntala," in addition to which some benefit performances were given. This is truly a varied repertory, lacking only a lamentable omission—the Russian school, of which "Boris Godounoff" had been promised.

The musical direction of these works was confided to Richard Strauss, Gino Marinuzzi, Franco Paolantonio, Franz Schalk and Vicente Bellezza. The bad practice which still holds in the Colon—10 functions a week as a minimum, and a continual change of bill, with at least two premières or second representations in the same lapse of time—precludes perfect presentation, and a happy-go-lucky system prevails in which the exigencies of art are not consulted. In this respect the most unfortunate was "Marouf," directed by Marinuzzi. The authority and ability of Richard Strauss proved the salvation of "Elektra" and "Salomé," which were undoubtedly the best-presented works of the past season.

Franz Schalk in "Tristan und Isolde," "Walküre" and "Lohengrin" displayed profound knowledge of Wagnerian art, and the directing of Gino Marinuzzi in "Debora e Jaele" and "Sakuntala" was praiseworthy. Franco Paolantonio shared the fate that invariably overtakes an Argentine artist at the Colon; he was placed in a position of inferiority, a few

crumbs were thrown to him, but he was not encouraged nor his rights place offered him. Paolantonio has been engaged as chief director of the great lyric theaters of Sydney and Melbourne for a five months' season next year, a well-merited honor which is systematically refused him at the Colon, where he is the tolerated guest and not the appreciated artist.

Vicente Bellezza directed several works, in which he displayed considerable ability, while the promising young Argentine conductor, Ferruccio Caluso, showed good qualities.

The scenery of the Colon is old, discolored and, what is worse, antiquated and out of harmony with modern tastes. It is true that to attempt to renew it totally and at short notice is impossible but it would not be out of the question to do so in the course of a few years, or for determined opera, and if this work were put into the hands of Argentine painters who, at the same time, might be charged with designing the scenery and dresses of new productions, so much the better. This would encourage Argentine artists and start a new industry on solid foundations.

The ballet, if exception be made of the prima ballerina, Maria Olenewa, an artist of real talent, and Diego Vincenti, a capable dancer, was not up to professional standards. This year's casts were composed of singers of world-wide reputation, although some of them did not appear to have heeded the resolutions adopted by the Italian Congress of Lyric Art recently held in Rome, counseling singers to acquire not only a profound knowledge of music but deep all-around culture, since the modern opera singer needs both in order to sustain exacting parts. The "voice, voice and voice" advocated by Rossini has given away to the "art, art and art" of Hector Berlioz.

## German Singers Artists

The German singers, in this respect, are models of lyric artists; Mesdames Carlotta Dalmen, Maria Olewska, Elsa Bland and Helena Hirt, the fine tenor Walter Kirchhoff, Emilio Schipper and Carlos Braun possess, in a high degree, the qualities desired by the congress of Rome.

The French section, excepting always the great singer and artist, Ninon Vallin, and Armand Crabbie, who was little seen, with Marcel Journet and the Irish tenor, John Sullivan, did not particularly distinguish itself.

Of the Italian section Claudia Muzio, Toti Dalmonde and Flora Perini were remarkable for the high quality of their singing, while Aureliano Pertile and Miguel Fleta are the possessors of beautiful voices. Carlos Galemí, Jose Segura Tallien, Julio Cerino and Gandio Manuseto all proved capable artists.

The Argentine section included the eminent artist, Mme. Hina Spani, whose gifts entitle her to high honor on any stage in the world. The tenor, Folco Bottaro, whose merits are well known; Marcelo Urizar, and Luisa Bertana, young artists of great vocal ability, with a rosy future before them; and Luis Muzio, unsurpassed in his secondary rôles, completed the Argentine group, which might have been more brilliant.

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Showing the Close Connection  
Between Music and Umbrellas

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Sept. 7  
MATERIALS for shelter from sun and shower became associated for me with music, when I was in Portland, Me., not long ago. Sticks, wires and cloth got juxtaposed to tunes, on the occasion of my arriving at that historic place one summer morning. The same would have happened to anybody visitor or resident, who had, like myself, an umbrella out of gear, and who set about finding a person to repair it in the manner I did.

To look for the craftsman I wanted, I sought a locality, existing, I believe, in every Atlantic coast city of the United States, which was a quiet part of up town in the eighteenth century and which was a busy part of down town in the nineteenth, but which is almost the same as out of the world in the twentieth. A finely-ordered shopping region 70 years ago, it is a broken-handed further along second street, will regain its freshness years hence. I have no doubt, and grow to fame as a financial district.

To be precise, I found myself where numerous thoroughfares make together in loose-ribbed fashion, and as I walked along one of them—Temple Street—I fancied I was passing down a lane that people formerly used as a short cut from the shore front to the neighborhood of the meeting house, or of what is now known as the First Parish Church. And as I turned into another—Middle Street—I was aware of being on a pavement of departing elegance but of rich tradition.

Whom I asked, I do not recall; but I inquired of somebody on the north side of the street, where I could find an umbrella mender. I was referred to a building further along, second story. I picked out the doorway, climbed the stairs and entered the shop, which I found to be primarily devoted to tailoring. To my New York-acustomed eyes the establishment seemed palatial. The floor space occupied by tables for cloth and clothing would suffice for the branch office of some national manufacturing concern in a Murray Hill skyscraper; while that taken up by racks for old umbrellas would be enough for the conduct of a considerable brokerage business in Wall Street. The whole matter was so different from my umbrella mender has an easier landlord than men I know who rent lots for wholesale business on Fourth Avenue.

## Vestments and Violins

Now I had not more than half recovered from marveling at the amplitude of the quarters wherein the proprietor carries on his occupations of cutting out suits and rehabilitating umbrellas, when I discovered new causes for astonishment. Of course, I was not surprised to see him fathom the problem of my umbrella the instant he took the disabled thing from my hands. What gave me reason to stare was to see here and there in the large room numerous implements besides shears and pliers, and certain adjuncts of trade, besides patterns for trousers and stock for umbrella frames. Look-

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ing in one direction, I noticed a workbench equipped with many sorts of delicate edge tools; looking in another, I observed a partly finished violin scroll, which lay on a pile of coats, and in still another, a book on violin making, which had been left in proximity, unless my recollection errs, to a bolt of gloria.

To note about the umbrella mender that he practices the craft of violin making and belongs to the Violin Makers' Association of Maine, which holds annual competitions and crowns the best instrument built by a member within the year, is as far as I purpose to go. Finding a connection between music and umbrellas is what interested me. Did not thousands of men and women once on a time stand under umbrellas in the arena of Mexico City, to hear Caruso sing?

## Heritage of the Town

But the relation of music to umbrellas in Portland is one of the heritages of the town. In the thirties, Jacob S. Paine, father of John Knowles Paine, ran an umbrella manufactory on Middle Street; in the forties, he traded in hats, caps, umbrellas and musical instruments at the corner of Temple and Middle streets, and in the fifties his stock included, according to advertisements of the time, umbrellas, parasols and Chickering pianos.

Young Paine, then, may be said to have begun his musical education under an umbrella. Sometimes I regret that he was ever pulled out and sent away from Portland to study. It was the influence of Hermann Kotschmar, I presume, that caused him to go to Germany and submit to conventional training. When Paine returned to the United States and began his career as teacher of music at Harvard College, he was perfectly fitted to lead American musical youth in the path of classicism. He did great work in his way, but he can scarcely be said to have originated any music himself, though he wrote a great deal; or to have trained up a generation of originators, though he started many composers, performers and critics on their careers. Perhaps the trouble is that the classicists are too much given to mending. They are always putting ferrules on split handles and rivets into parted joints. They should probably endeavor, rather, to fit us all out with a new umbrella.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Poet Meets With a Surprise

WHEN I opened my door I found the Poet stretched out on the rug in the attitude of a small boy lost in the adventures of "Robinson Crusoe." That is, he was lying face downward, supported by his elbows, and wholly absorbed in some charts, yellowed and crumbling with age, which were spread widely beneath his chin.

"Funny old things," he remarked genially when I had managed to attract his attention, "I suppose our ancient bookworm left them."

"He did," I admitted, drawing up a chair to a point convenient for peering over his shoulder.

"This is a good one," went on the Poet, wrinkling his brow in an engaging way he had, and he read in his pleasant voice, "A Short Account of a Passage from China Late in the Season, Down the China Seas, Through the Southern Natuna Islands, along the West Coast of Borneo, through the Straits of Billiton (or Clements Straits) to the Straits of Sunda. Accompanied with the following charts—('charts all enumerated,' interpolated the Poet, 'you don't want them.')

The whole laid down, drawn, and corrected from the latest Observations. By George Robertson. London: Printed by S. Couchman, Throgmorton Street, For Gilbert & Wright, No. 148, Leadenhall Street. Sounds good, doesn't it? Being in the fleet company of the following ships, the Glatton, Pigot, Lord Holland, Earl of Mansfield, and Vanflitart, under the command of Captain John Clements, on the 25th of April, 1781, left China, and took departure from the Grand Ladrone, allowing its latitude 21° 57' N."

The Poet rose suddenly and dusted off his knees. "Take it yourself," he said, urging me to his former position. "I'm late now," and off he rushed, where to I did not know, but the general slowness of his movements made swift action a matter for surprise. However, I went on with the disintegrating pamphlet.

"In latitude 8° our moonlight failed, had then light winds, variable, and calm, which made it very tedious in getting to—"

but calms are always tedious, and a sailing ship rolling with the swells, helpless without a breath of wind to bear her onward leeds most of her charm, so I passed on to the first sight of the islands. "The Great Natuna is very high land, rising to the appearance of a circular mountain in the middle, and is the easternmost land; I think it may be seen nearly 15 or 16 leagues; the other islands appeared rather long and flat."

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And so on with the voyage. We find remarks such as "after passing the S. E. Point of Banca," (Mr. Robertson calls this remark, so who am I to change his phrasing?) "Sailing to the Southward," bits which stir the imagination and make us visualize these distant seas.

Then, there was another pamphlet by this same Robertson called "Memoir of a Chart of the China Sea; including the Philippine, Molucca, and Banda Islands, with part of the coast of New Holland and New Guinea. Dedicated, by permission To the Society of Managing Owners of the Ships in the East India Company's Service." This one was also printed by Couchman but for William Gilbert and in 1805. So letting my fancy wander a bit, I feel that this William was Gilbert of the old firm of Gilbert and Wright, and so the successor in some way or manner, for in all these books of a century or two ago I follow the names of booksellers and printers with almost as much attention as I give the author and the contents of his book. The introduction says that the "present work, or Compilation, is published since the introduction of that great improvement made in the art and practice of navigation, the Marine Chronometer, the only true means of ascertaining meridian distance with facility." And then we find—here is the possibility of adventure for you—"The China Sea is all full of rocks and shoals," and the "Natuna Islands and West Coast of Borneo's soundings, etc. are laid down from my own observations in the Vanflitart; then longitude is fixed from the observations made by Capt. Fraser—" The pamphlet closes with a table of latitudes and longitudes and is intended for use as an index.

But the most fascinating one of these ancient charts which the old bookworm had left for me was a Spanish one, "An Exact and True Description of the Coasts, Ports, Islands and Shoals, with the Soundings and Marks in the Coast of Luzon: From the Port or Bay of Mariveles, to beyond Cape Engano. Together with the Description of the Babuyanes: by Don Manuel Correa. Trans. from the Spanish M. S. by the late Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. Revised and Originally Published at the Expense of the East India Company by Dalrymple." (His Christian name was Alexander) "1788. Reprinted 1808. London, Printed by Balaustine & Law, No. 9 Duke Street, Adelphi, Strand, 1808. And sold by P. Wingrove, in the Strand; Successor to Mr. Nourse."

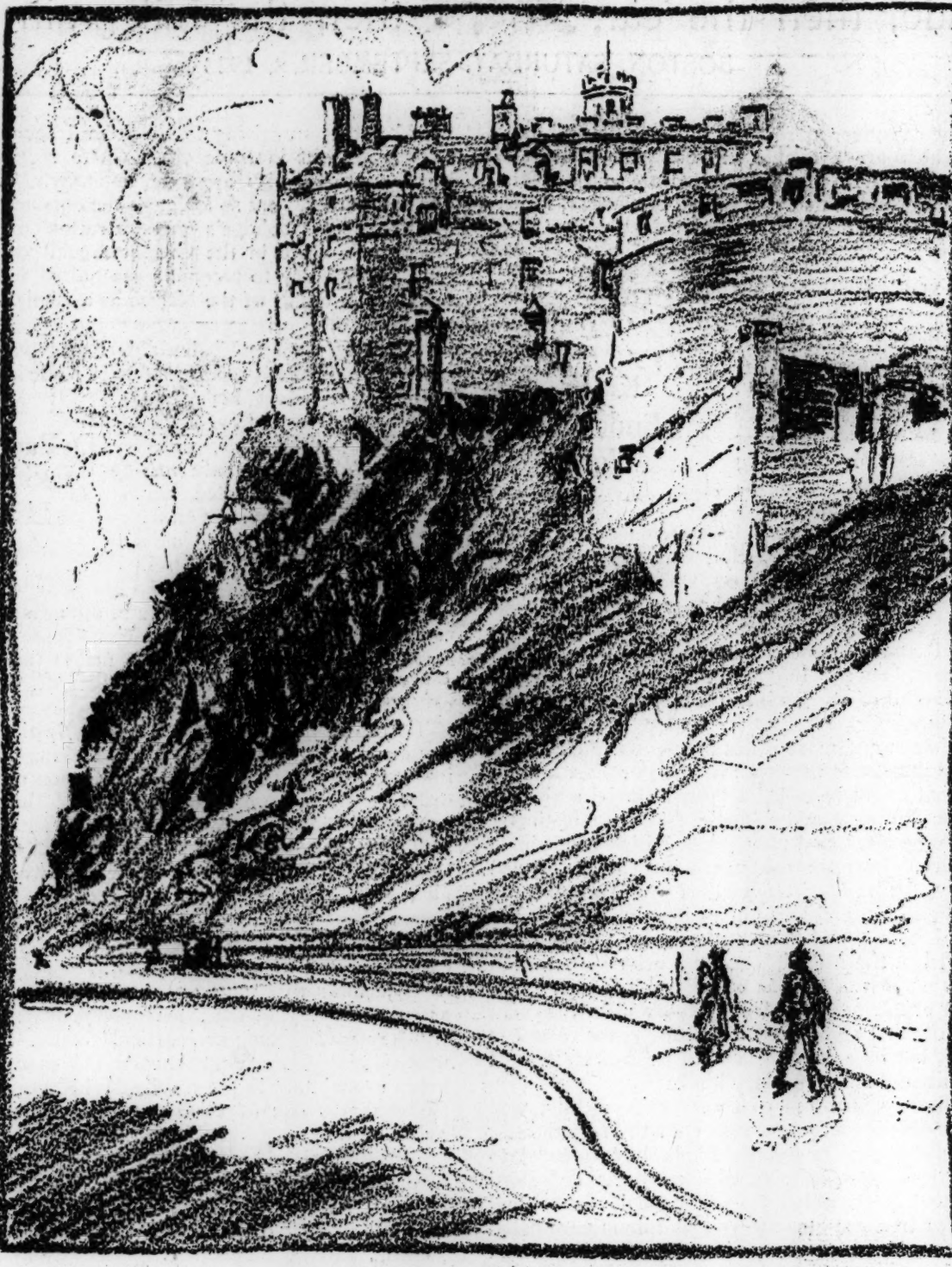
Dalrymple's preface is signed at No. 52, High Street, Marylebone. 12 Sept. 1789. "In 1761, the late Don Manuel Galves, Governor of Samboangan, in Mindanao, who had been the Friend and Companion of Correa, and was himself a well-informed man, and a good Draughtsman, in the participation of intelligence, natural to liberal minds, permitted me to copy this valuable M.S. On my return to Madras, in 1778, I communicated it to my Friend, the late Sir Hyde Parker, then Captain of His Majesty's Ship Grafton; before he left England, in 1782, he gave me a copy of the following translation which he had made of it." "The translation has changed when he was sure the translator had not quite understood the idioms of the original Spanish, and he considers this manuscript too valuable not to be given to the world. He mentions, too, a work about the Hydrography of the Philippines, of which Galves gave him information. It was by Don Antonio Gil, 'about the size of Thornton's East India Pilot, and contained the Harbour on one page, and on the opposite the description, account of the Tides, the Pilots, etc. It was sent to Spain for publication—' but it now there is no trace.

There are some interesting charts with this work of the Spaniard, "Mapa de las Yslas Philipinas hecho Por el Pe. Pedro Murillo Velarde . . ." and in one corner of the crumbling sheet of brownish paper is a bit of history. "Hernando de Magallanes was the first who discovered these Islands. He arrived at Zebu—(Zebu an island, and all the time I never knew there was a Zebu other than the long-horned animals found in East Africa) in 1521. Miguel Lopez de Legaspi came thither in 1565 & on the 24th June 1571 began to build Manila, Capital of these Islands, named Philipinas by Philip II. They are many and fruitful, they have Gold, Pearls, Wax, . . . Cacao . . . Cowries . . . excellent Woods, many Birds, . . . There is one Archbisphop & three Bishops, a Chancellor, Governor, various Alcaldes, Forts, University, Cannon Foundry, Powder Mill, & about 900,000 Christians." The original of this map was engraved by Nics. dela Cruz Bagay, Manila.

Here the Poet came in again, very warm, with a cap crushed under his arm. "Do you know," I asked, fixing him with a stern eye, "that Zebu is an island as well as an animal?" "Why," said the Poet, putting his hand to his forehead and struggling with his surprise, "I always thought it was a bird!" R. L. A.

## The Coaster

Down the reach, slowly, as if wearily, almost humanly reluctant to abandon her safe harbor, stands an old wagon of the seas. With overlaid decks all but awash she labors heavily, even in the light southwest breeze of a summer morning. How she contrasts with the fair setting of nature's stage, her grayness and her grim accented by the brilliance of the pine-fringed coast and the sparkle of the foam-flecked bay! Blackened by coal dust, scarred by the crash of paving-stone upon her worn decks, her dingy sails a network of patches, she seems misplaced here amid the beauty of the summer day. And all indifferent to it she lumbers along, seaward around yonder point. For, workhorse of the sea, she is but setting forth on another day's toil, as the draft animal, sodden and resigned,



Edinburgh Castle, From Johnston Terrace

## Edinburgh's "Royal Historic Mile"

commences its plodding of the city street.

I find a touch of pathos about the old coaster, as around her painless sides flit merry launches and trim yachts with their summer pleasure-seekers. For she, too, has served; and how pre-eminently well! For generations, ere steam and electricity and gasoline superseded her, she was the only carrier along hundreds of miles of coast. Supplying provisions in summer, transporting welcome fuel in winter, she made a timely port in many an outpost where few ever came. Her progress was slow, for she had often to seek refuge. Off Monomy she fought the gale, to seek haven in the Vineyard with torn sails and exhausted crew. She dodged across the Diamond shoals to make the Virginia capes through fog and snow. Always overloaded, ever undermanned, she jockeyed the sea and played hide-and-seek with the land from Fundy to the Florida keys.

But she was a thing of sail, lacking even mechanically-propelled tender to tow her into a harbor when the wind had fallen or the force was imminent. She set forth with lumber load piled so high above her decks that fore and main sails had to be reefed to make room, and the never-abandoned pumps scarce were left space for operation. Even out over the bulwarks were sometimes suspended a few thousand more feet of timber until the old seawagon resembled the heavily-laden camel of a desert caravan. Yet the coaster labored on.

"Thro' calm and hurricane, Everywhere the tide flows, Everywhere the wind blows, From Mexico to Maine."

So I watch this one today as she fades slowly into the offing until, "hull-down," only her topsails are discernible. For she is one of the last of a fleet once numbered by hundreds. In our harbor scarce twenty years ago a night of threatening weather would see two score coasters anchored safely and comfortably, their crews ashore or visiting among the fleet. But today it is unusual if a pair seek a night's rest here behind the Islands of the rock-bound harbor. For the day of the down-east coaster is done. But hers was a brave and a worthy career.

## The Good o' the Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the good o' the year  
The waiting is ended,  
And harvest lies ready  
Abundant and splendid,  
In meadow and field  
Far spreading and spacious,  
In orchard and garden  
So golden and gracious.

And the breath of the morn,  
Dew-misted and sunny,  
Is scented with apples  
And fragrant with honey,  
And sweet with the smell  
Of the lavender spikes,  
And blackberries ripe  
On the russet-red briars.

There's a dazle of gold  
Where tall wheat is blowing,  
And glints in the lanes  
Where wagons are going;  
Ah, the promise fulfilled  
Is golden and splendid  
At the good o' the year  
When the waiting is ended!  
Elizabeth S. Fleming.

FROM the brilliant modern Prince's street across the Garden where the Black Watch pipe band plays on Saturday afternoons it is only a step into the old High Street, but it is a step from today into yesterday. For it brings one into Edinburgh's "royal historic mile," that slow-descending way from the Castle to Holyrood where there have lived Scotland's notable ones of many centuries, where every cobblestone has felt the press of famous feet, and every building had its part in portentous and significant events.

Edinburgh has its beauty and its romance, and well could Marmon say, "Such dusky grandeur clothes its height."

Where the huge Castle holds its state, And all the steep slope down; stand Whose ridgy black heaves to the sky, Pile deep and massy, close and high, Mine own romantic town!

But precious in equal measure are its historic associations, close-clustered along the olden way that embraces in one straight-laid mile, Castlehill, Lawnmarket, High Street and Cannongate. And wandering here, after a well-guided inspection of the grand old Castle itself, one walks with Scott and with Burns, with Johnson and his Boswell. Tarrying in St. Giles, one almost hears the ringing words of Knox; and just beyond, where stood Allan Ramsay's famous theatre, Garrick and Keane seem still to declaim in the flamboyant eloquence of their day. Memories of a properly-prolonged stroll along the historic mile linger like those of a ramble about Florence, or a gondola trip through Venetian canals. One lives in the past; today, for the nonce, is put aside. The rattle of a butcher's cart, and the clatter of wooden-soled shoes replace the shriek of a motor, with almost looks for the knee breeches of that earlier day when the High Street, on a summer evening, was the promenade of Scotland's great sons, the gathering-place of those whose names symbolized achievement in art and religion and statecraft.

From the old Outlook Tower, on the slope of Castlehill, the eye commands the historic mile, even to Holyrood and beyond; then, on the other hand, loigns a survey of a fair scene, a "Far landscape where the sea Smiles in its softest witchery; Till, radiant all, the hills of Fife Fill in the charms of country life."

A step down the hill, in James Court, where now barefoot children overstep the little square, Boswell received Dr. Johnson, in high state, no doubt. Hume and Blair also had lodgings here. And even the sordid surroundings of today cannot banish the memories of those who once dwelt there, for it is such a place as old associations seem to cling to. A "wynd," or tiny alleyway, leads to another bit of court, and the house where for a long time lived Robert Burns.

Finding one's way back into the High Street one is face to face with old St. Giles, before which stands the "Mercat" cross, which Gladstone personally restored and presented to the city. The oft-visited grave of Knox is behind the church in whose pulpit he

was such a mighty influence to two continents. This is the very "Heart of Midlothian"; and close at hand still stands the Adam Bothwell house, in "Advocate's Close," the house described both by Scott, in "Guy Mannering," and by Stevenson, in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

The old Fishmarket Close, just beyond St. Giles, is now a frowsy little square, reached by an ill-maintained alleyway from the historic mile. Yet here lived George Heriot; and all about the place, centuries ago, were the residences of the aristocracy of the Scotch capital, fronting on the "close," which at night was barred from the High Street by an iron gateway.

Just before coming to the Tron Kirk one finds another "wynd," which leads to the old "Cowgate," once the most fashionable quarter of the city. And so it goes, along the association-thronged historic mile of old Edinburgh. Memories lie in every name; history was made at every turn. "Anchor Close," "Fleamarket Close," "Sugarhouse Close," "Chessell's Court," where Deacon Brodie ransacked the excise offices, all these recall something significant to the stroller. And there is "Morocco Land," a little obscure courtyard where once lived, no doubt, some prosperous merchant; and "Little Jack's Land," where David Hume occupied a "second-floor front" lodging. Just beyond is another little half-hidden enclosure suggestively designated "Golfers' Land." The celebrated hostelry which once stood here is said to have dated from 1593; but the designation is certainly a later one; for St. Andrews did not give us the "royal and ancient game" until more than a century afterward.

The buildings along the historic mile have retained their ancient aspect to an extent that aids in the restoration of the atmosphere of those long-past days when the High Street was Scotland's center of fashion and culture. There have been comparatively few modern erections for Edinburgh's expansion has found its outlet elsewhere. Prince's street is the heart of the modern city; the historic mile, of the old. In no city the world over is there a more vivid, a more striking, contrast between past and present.

And from the Castle all the way down to Holyrood the historic mile offers examples of every type of architecture which was in vogue through the half dozen centuries preceding the nineteenth. It is a worth-while study from that view-point alone. Tudor and Jacobean in the dwellings, Norman and Gothic and Renaissance in the churches and public-buildings, are everywhere in evidence. There is much tawdriness, indeed, for the locality now embraces some of the poorer districts of Edinburgh; but there still remains a great deal of the charm and beauty of the earlier time. And still there are the associations, the memories of great men and portentous events, which are found on every hand; such things as time and change can obliterate.

So it is a splendid walk, that along Edinburgh's royal historic mile; a walk to be undertaken leisurely, and not without equipment of carefully-gathered store of historic and literary lore nor lack of ample time for reflection on the human history that has befallen here during the centuries.

M. T. G.

## Thought, Word, and Deed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGHT, word, deed,—how indissolubly linked together are the words! The Bible says that "every tree is known by his own fruit." Like produces like. In the order of logic, as cause is so is effect, in the realm of all things. More than ever before, mankind is awakening to realize the truth of the Scriptural statement that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he;" for thoughts govern both words and deeds; and these go to make up the sum total of human experience.

Almost every one recognizes that mankind has long been working in the realm of the phenomenal, or of effects, in dealing with the so-called physical sciences. We examine into the structure, characteristics, and properties of soil, plant, and seed. We look out upon the stars and measure their distances from the earth and each other, and their magnitude. With spectroscopy we analyze even their components,—that is, the nonmetals and metals they contain. In applied mechanics and electricity we are interested in the effects—the light and the power,—that may be produced. And engaged in these activities, here and there may be found an occasional earnest student delving into causation, seeking to know something of noumenon as well as phenomenon.

Two thousand years ago there appeared upon the scene of human events a Christian metaphysician who saw beyond the physical senses of men, and beheld causation as vested in God, and in God alone. The so-called physical laws, with their limitations, were seen by him not to be laws at all, but simply mortal beliefs. Mrs. Eddy, who wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says on page 323 that "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." Jesus reiterated in his ministry the foundational teaching of the first chapter of Genesis, that God made the universe and man. This creation was good,—"very good," as is stated in the Scriptural text. In other words, creation must be, in perfect, because God is perfect. Man is His image and likeness. Thus man is spiritual; for God is Spirit. Man must, therefore, necessarily reflect the divine Mind. God; and so man is perfect.

The first duty of man is to think the thoughts of God. This includes no evil at all. The Bible teaches that God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." He therefore could not have created that which his eyes cannot behold. Evil is merely a phenomenon of so-called mortal mind, a belief, and not a reality. Evil is as the darkness that "was upon the face of the deep," mentioned in the first

chapter of Genesis. Evil is without form and void. It is a suppositional state which seems to be, until light, or the intelligence of divine Mind, appears. Therefore, Christian Science, which is based upon the teachings of Scripture, shows that evil thought cannot be classified as consciousness. As God alone is cause, man, the real man, can only reflect; that is, be conscious of divine ideas. So then, as we live in the realization of man's perfect selfhood, we must think only that which is good and true.

How logical, then, that our words should find their true place in God's realm,—the kingdom of heaven or harmony, in which the real man dwells! How kind, how loving, how compassionate, how forgiving, should our words be! Let us remember the admonition of the Master, "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Realizing the need that his thought and speech be always in the realm of Spirit, the divinely true consciousness, David prayed, "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer."

The words "Christian Science" imply that this Science of the Christ, Truth, this understanding of God and His creation, must be demonstrable or provable. The word "Science" is derived from the Latin *scio*, "I know." To know is to be able to prove. Therefore our deeds, like our words, must be the expression, the reflection, of the divine Mind, God. Thought must be expressed in deed; for James in his definition of religion states that "pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The heart, the substance, of true religion is its practical works, its good deeds,—the healing of the sick, the reforming of the sinner, the comforting of the sorrowing. Such good works, fulfilling in its completeness the Christ-mission, are today seen in the great work of the Christian Science movement. Mrs. Eddy in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 338), quotes the following, which sets forth the need of true thought, word, and deed as being essential:—

"Think truly, and thy thoughts Shall the world's famine feed; Speak truly, and each word of thine Shall be a fruitful seed; Live truly, and thy life shall be A great and noble deed."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Teneriffe

Ah, Teneriffe!  
Retreating Mountain!  
Purples of Ages pause for you,  
Sunset reviews her Sapphire Regiment,  
Day drops you her red Adieu!

Still, clad in your mail of ices,  
Thigh of granite and thigh of steel—  
Heedless, alike, of pomp or parting,  
Ah, Teneriffe!  
I'm kneeling still.

—Emily Dickinson.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

## EDITORIALS

SECRETARY HOOVER's opinion that Japan will very speedily recover from the disaster which for the moment

### Japan's Recuperative Power

seems to have overwhelmed that people, will be shared by all who understand and appreciate the Japanese character. Indomitable in courage, indefatigable in energy and unexcelled in efficiency, the Japanese during their comparatively brief life as members of the society of what we are accustomed to call civilized nations, have made strides in material progress possibly unparalleled in the history of the world. There is every reason to believe that the results of the cataclysm of nature from which its greatest city suffered will be swiftly obliterated, and that Japan will regain its position in the commercial world as fast, to use a local illustration, as did San Francisco after the somewhat similar disaster which overwhelmed it in 1906.

In recognizing these facts there should be no inclination to underestimate the great need for material help from the people of the civilized world which exists at present. The immediate results of the shock must be alleviated. Food, clothing, and shelter must be provided for more than 100,000 refugees. A great body of Japanese must live on the contributions of charity until industry can be reorganized, and the avenues of self-support reopened. All this will unquestionably be accomplished by the other peoples of the world, and it is already apparent that the United States is leading in that charitable activity—as indeed it should since it, of all the Western nations, is today in the most prosperous state.

But when the need for immediate charity is past, it will be found that the well-known Japanese genius for organization and for efficiency will cause the prosecution of the work of restoration to be speeded in a way never before shown. Freed from any necessity of sharing in extravagant expenditures for armament and for the extension of frontiers, the Japanese can now devote to the restoration of their internal prosperity and industry the talents which had already advanced them from the position of an isolated nation to that of one of the world's great powers. Not infrequently out of seeming disaster comes great permanent advantage. It will not be astonishing if a quarter of a century hence the date of the great earthquake shall be looked back upon in Japan as the beginning of an era of unexampled progress.

ANNOUNCEMENT that full agreement has been reached between the anthracite coal mine operators and the union miners assures a speedy resumption of production. All that remains is the acceptance of the terms approved by the union leaders by the tri-state convention of union delegates, to be held either at Scranton or Wilkes-Barre, and the formal execution of the wage contract by the representatives of the miners and the operators. It is declared that the men, who clearly should not have been called from their work at all while there remained a probability that an agreement would be reached, will return to the mines in about ten days. While it is not admitted by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who was present at the final conference presided over yesterday by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, acting as intermediary at the request of President Coolidge, it is clearly indicated that concessions made by the miners were prompted by the conviction on their part that their action in striking at this time met with almost unanimous public disapproval. It is not so apparent that the operators were responsive to any such consideration.

The greatest obstacle to be overcome in reaching an agreement on the terms proposed by the Governor was the difference between the demands of the nine union leaders regarding wage advances and the terms tentatively outlined in the Pinchot schedule. There remained also the matter of the "check-off," the system under which the employers heretofore have consented to deduct from the wages of the miners and pay to the union officials the weekly or monthly dues of the employed members. There has long been serious opposition on the part of the employers to this plan, and equally stubborn insistence by the union upon its recognition and continuance. Now the miners have receded from this position.

Some concessions in the matter of higher compensation to contract miners have likewise been made by the employers, and it has been agreed for the miners that those employed at day wages will accept the 10 per cent advance proposed by the Pinchot plan. With agreement reached on these points, it is announced that there will be a speedy resumption of work in all the mines now idle. Then will come the test of Governor Pinchot's proposal that the added cost of producing the coal be absorbed by the operators of the mines and the carriers and distributors, at a ratio of about ten cents a ton by the operators and fifty cents a ton by the railroads and middlemen, jointly. Officials of the coal-carrying roads are quoted as declaring that they will not be able to absorb any portion of this amount. Next it will be in order, no doubt, for the dealers to make a similar pronouncement, in the hope that the public will assume the added burden of cost, just as it has been compelled to do in the past.

On the grounds of expediency, which, speaking plainly, means making the best of a wrong situation, it may be necessary for the consumer to pay the added cost. An assured fuel supply at an increased cost is preferable to no coal at all at a low price. But it would be well for the American people to emphasize their determination that submission, if compelled, is but a temporary expedient. By some means the way must be found to

insure to the consumer a freer use of those natural commodities which are available in such abundance and which are essential to the public comfort and welfare. The conviction persists that coal should be cheaper, rather than dearer, and that it should be abundant, rather than scarce.

WHEN Marc Antony assured his emotional Roman auditors that "the evil that men do lives after them,"

while "the good is oft interred with their bones," he was winging a rhetorical arrow at a partisan mark. Burke spoke more truly when he said of the great Chatham: "His work will long outlive him." And quite the same thought must occur to anyone who has followed the Sino-Japanese developments of the last eight years, in connection with the passing of Admiral Baron Kato. Chief of Tokyo's Government only for a brief fourteen months, he did more than merely leave an impress for good upon that scant period: he widened and deepened the influence for ordered neighborliness between the two mighty states on the western seaboard of the Pacific in a way genuine enough long to endure.

For a decade and more it has been entirely clear that the one real menace to the peace of the Far East lay not at all in what might be called a "usual" racial antipathy between the Japanese and Chinese, but to a distinctly unusual, exaggerated, and utterly selfish high-handedness in the official Japanese dealings with China, carried through by the militaristic faction, dominant in the insular Empire since the century came in. Under the guidance of such sound-thoughted men as Ozaki, there has appeared in the Mikado's realm a school of opinion more sane than this of "the Junkers," but, till Kato's day, it had been unable to gain effective foothold in executive circles. Now and again, and increasingly, its voice has been heard, but its achievements had been of lesser sort and of no more than momentary kind.

Kato, a navy man and of conservative family, well might have been expected to side with the imperialists; caste and hereditary tendencies might have seemed to insure no less. But he showed clearly, as did Lord Chatham, that inherited habits of thought do not becloud the vision of true statesmanship—that Simon-pure patriotism is of too broad a view to feed upon the parochial food of self-seeking.

So it came to pass that the brief Administration so lately closed was marked by what may equally well be termed a fine international altruism and a far-sighted appreciation of what must be his country's ultimate highest good. Never for an instant forgetting Japan's vital interests in the vast Republic lying beyond the Yellow Sea, and supporting those interests consistently, he yet did much to wipe away the black opinion of Japan held bitterly in China—thanks to the arrogance of the mainland moves made by such men as Goto and (above all) that other Kato, of the "Twenty-One Demands."

Japan is not weaker in China because of the withdrawal of troops, of the settlement of the Shantung imbroglio, of the postal readjustments and other like acts, all of which are to be set down on the credit side of the Kato Ministry's ledger. To the contrary, it is stronger. When, with maturing time, the relations between the two peoples are again as friendly as they ought to be and will be, that restoration of proper mutuality of views and policies will be seen to have been due, in considerable degree, to the man whose premiership has so recently been brought to a too early close. Baron Kato was not the mere captain of a party; he was a statesman leading his countrymen along the road of continuing progress.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has given ample and gratifying assurance of his determination to carry out the enforcement program outlined by his predecessor in authorizing the Federal Prohibition Commissioner to proceed with arrangements for the conference between the President and the governors of the several states to consider methods of co-operation. This conference had been agreed upon before President Harding's departure for Alaska, the purpose being to outline, if possible, uniform regulations to be adopted by the states in supplementing the efforts of federal officials in compelling obedience to the national law. While it is true that in many states more drastic regulations have recently been passed by the legislatures, in other states there continues a laxity which is hindering that complete enforcement which is desired.

In the forthcoming conference an opportunity will be given to compare methods and accomplishments, probably with the result that encouragement will be given those who have been slow in making effective the remedies provided. Incidentally there has been furnished a conclusive answer to those who have sought to make it appear that President Coolidge would be inclined to regard somewhat indifferently any effort to bring about greater activity in support of the enforcement of this particular law. The supposition that he would condone a continued disregard for the law was groundless. His political career is a superstructure whose very foundation is laid upon unquestioning obedience to the law, if for no other reason than that it is the law. But men of the Coolidge type do not excuse their unyielding regard for the law upon any theory of mere blind obedience. They see in the law the expression of the considered judgment of the representative majority of the democracy which enacts it. Thus it becomes an inviolable edict, the breaking or disregard of which is unthinkable.

The inclination is to believe that in so far as it is within the power of President Coolidge to compel a general observance of the prohibition law, that law will be enforced. With an increasing public sentiment in the states favorable to a more rigid regard for the law, it

would not be surprising to see federal agents held to a stricter account in those cities where regulations have been overridden with apparent impunity. The rule of "law and order," not so long ago the outstanding feature of President Coolidge's administration of the Chief Executive's office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, seems likely to become a recognized feature of his activities in behalf of the Nation as a whole.

FIRST of pianists Vladimir de Pachmann rates himself, if remarks he is reported to have made in New York faithfully represent his views.

First, indeed, he has for a long time regarded himself, unless close friends of his have misunderstood or misquoted him. What he said to reporters on the day of his arrival in the United States from Europe, and said again the day after, is what he has been telling his intimate associates for years, only in different words. His comparison of himself and a famous contemporary performer in the terms, "So-and-so makes the money, but I play the piano," has become a part of what may be called de Pachmann legend.

There is nothing noteworthy, then, in the artist's assertion of his superiority; certainly nothing novel. More interesting by a good deal is his indication of the relative order in which those below him stand. Busoni, for example, is ranked as merely a good player; and Rachmaninoff as a player in the second or even the third line. Such classifications must strike many persons who have heard all the distinguished pianists of the time as possessing a sort of reasonableness; though scarcely anybody could be imagined presumptuous enough to declare them openly, except the first of pianists himself.

The thing that most musicians will probably regard as extraordinary in the artist's comment is that portion which refers to composers, particularly that which touches upon Godowsky. What Mr. de Pachmann apparently hopes to maintain in the court of critical opinion is, that Godowsky is one of the great composers of all time. When he thus expresses himself, he may be said to contradict his original claim. In commending Godowsky to the attention of the public as belonging in the company of Beethoven, Schumann, and Chopin, he undoubtedly sets himself down as one of the great multitude of pianists, and no longer sets himself up as the first of them all. He merely shows himself forth as a conservative, unfriendly to progress in composition, like the majority of the nineteenth-century virtuosi of the piano who were brought up under the influence of Liszt. He recognizes the music of Godowsky as great, because it is conceived in the idiom of the past. For Godowsky has never sought a place, nor has he ever been granted one, among those who represent modern movements in composition.

But take Mr. de Pachmann on his own ground, as a performer of the old school—as an interpreter of the works of Chopin, for example, and of certain sonatas of Beethoven—and everybody will admit that he plays the piano, no matter who makes the money.

## Editorial Notes

IT WAS Jack Kemble who, in 1833, warned Alfred Tennyson that "he had a touch of mathematics in him"; and readers of the Eversley edition of the Works realize from the copious notes what was the Laureate's obsession for accuracy. Mr. Harold Nicholson, in his brilliant book on "Tennyson," records one delicious instance of Mr. Tennyson's habit. "In the first 'Locksley Hall,'" he writes, "he had indulged in the following simile:

Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change.

Most people would have left it at that. Not so Tennyson. The inspiration of the verse had been drawn from a railway engine and had been rendered inaccurately; for it appears that railway engines do not, as he had at first supposed, run in grooves. So he confesses his mistake in a note: "When I went by the first train from Liverpool to Manchester (1830) I thought that the wheels ran in a groove. It was a black night, and there was such a vast crowd round the train at the station that we could not see the wheels. Then I made this line."

A CONCLUSION reached by Edmund Wilson, writing in The Forum, on Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, regarding these three great centers of learning, namely, that they have one thing in common, financial difficulties, is chiefly significant because of the reason he attributes to the fact. This reason is that, whatever their minor divergencies may be, they are all still carrying on the tradition of a humanism and of an aristocratic training which is fast disappearing from the world. It may be argued that more people are being educated today than ever before, but the answer to this is that fewer persons are being finely educated. This, however, does not necessarily mean that culture in America is declining, any more than that it is on the upgrade; rather it indicates that it is changing its style and direction. And if this is the tendency of the age, those institutions of learning or culture which are not rising to meet the need of the hour are practically bound to find themselves financially embarrassed.

THE Studentsky Domov—an international student settlement in Prague, Czechoslovakia, numbers a membership of nearly 5000, of twenty-three nationalities. It is student-controlled and student-operated, and the enthusiastic manner in which Bulgarians and Jews, Germans and French, Czechs and Poles, and Russians co-operate for its success has made it a veritable hostelry of good will. A recent bulletin from the Studentsky Domov indicates that the institution is practically self-supporting and is broadening its activities.

## Education in America

By WILLIAM A. ROBSON

[Mr. Robson was one of a small party of European students who recently made a tour of American colleges.]

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Special Correspondence).—The old saying that "the drop is in the ocean as the ocean is in the drop" is as true of education as it is in regard to most other things. And thus it seemed to me, at the end of a long tour of the colleges and universities of America, that the very essence of much of what I had seen was contained in a trifling incident which had occurred at the very beginning of my pilgrimage, shortly after arriving in the United States. We were in a train; and during a rather long halt at an important station a lad about seventeen years old entered the coach, selling candy and biscuits. I bought a trifle; and we entered into friendly conversation.

"You see this tray," he said, nodding his head at the board on which his wares were displayed. "Well, it's all laid out on well thought out lines. These packets of crackers are really all the same size, but if I place this lot, which are more expensive, horizontally to the fellow that's looking them over, they look larger and he buys them. Then there's the question of color. All this green in front is soothing. . . ." At this point he produced from his pocket a somewhat greasy textbook on the methods of salesmanship, and triumphantly pointed out to me the diagrams and chapters on which his methods were based. Then he explained that he "went to college" at a local commercial school together with a friend, who also, it appeared from his description, would not for long be engaged in his present humble calling of selling magazines.

There lay a threefold significance in this incident. In the first place, it illustrated in a striking manner that amazing belief in education which has gripped the American Nation in a way that astounds the visitor from the Old World. The desire and the determination to "know that you know" has permeated American life to such an extent as to make it the most efficient in the world, and higher education has been popularized and made accessible to the mass of the people to a degree unknown in England.

My friend with the candy tray was only getting a few crumbs from the educational loaf, but what he was getting was better than nothing. And I felt that this, too, applied, though in a lesser degree, to many of the teeming thousands of students that one met attending full-time courses in the minor colleges throughout the country.

Observe, in the second place, that our friend in the coach said that he and his friend "went to college" together. If one Englishman says that of another everyone knows almost exactly what it means. It signifies that the two men were contemporary members of one of the twenty-five or thirty universities which exist in Great Britain, and that they resided in or attended one or another of the several colleges of which those universities are each composed. After making due allowance for the special antiquity, traditions and residential life of Oxford and Cambridge, the main outlines of the English university system are comparatively uniform. You have a large university situated in an important city, licensed by a charter from the Crown to confer degrees, and giving instruction in the arts and natural sciences and the "professional schools" of medicine, law, and so forth. The only exceptions to this are the three or four "university colleges" which are really embryonic universities and which have no power of conferring degrees.

In the United States, if one man or woman says of another, "we were at college together," no one really knows what that statement means. It may signify that they attended a small coeducational college in the middle west. It may mean that they underwent a purely technical training at one of the institutes of technology. It may mean, if they are women, that they spent three or four years together at a woman's college, such as Vassar or Bryn Mawr. It may mean that they went to one of the great eastern universities, like Harvard, Yale, or Princeton. Or it may mean quite a number of other alternatives. The system of higher education in the United States is, in fact, less uniform structurally and more diverse than anywhere else in the world; and no observer can fail to be struck by the difficulty of making generalizations which shall be true of the system as a whole. Moreover, in no other country is the power of awarding degrees so lightly conferred.

Let us return for a moment to our lad with the candy and consider the nature of his studies. The more extensively I journeyed among American colleges the more inevitable it seemed that he was studying one of the "applied" subjects—e. g., the methods of salesmanship—and took, as he confessed to me, but scant interest in the acquisition of knowledge merely for its own sake. If he had been an English lad, he might have been attending some of the University Extension lectures, or one of the Workers' Educational Tutorial Classes, but he would probably have been studying history, or literature, or pure economics. He might have even acquired a degree, like a certain policeman in Edinburgh; but in England his studies would be less likely to be such as would be of use to him economically than in America.

Now the American university system is not a mere machine for enabling boys and girls to earn their living any more than the English university is a place where youth imbibes a store of exquisitely useless knowledge concerning civilizations that have passed away. But in America it is nevertheless true that the college atmosphere is more utilitarian, in the sense that education is regarded as a method of learning how to do things rather than of learning a way of how to look at things. And hence in the world of action the American student is a far more accomplished person than his English cousin: he can drive an automobile and use a typewriter; in association with his fellows he runs a daily newspaper and raises enormous sums of money to build stadiums; he is specifically taught how to speak in public. He learns law and agriculture and commerce and medicine and dentistry with a thoroughness that compels admiration and which makes one feel that the American university is in closer touch with the economic life of the Nation than is the case in England. But his cultural development and social outlook are not equal to those of the average English student. In England the university is a microcosm of the larger life of the Nation, particularly in its literary, social, and political aspects. Every political party and every religious organization has a branch society in almost every university, not organized from above (like the Y. M. C. A. in America) but arising as a spontaneous growth among the students themselves. All the great questions of the day, political, social, religious, literary, and economic, are discussed eagerly and with a familiarity which is not to be found in the average American college; and the special representative of the universities in Parliament gives a background of reality to these activities. The English university is consequently in closer touch with the political and social life of the Nation than is the case in the United States.